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# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

WASHINGTON.

to His Legitimate

Duties.

Dissatisfied Machine Men Meet

in Caucus and Tell What

And Many of Them Resolve to

Let the Executive Severely

Senator Morton Sticks at Noth-

ing but the Officeholders'

Order:

A id He Thinks the President

Will Voluntarily Modi-

y That.

The Various Claims to Sen-

atorial Honors from

Louisiana.

Morten's Old Report on the Kellogg

Case in the Hands of the

Committee.

And Stands a Good Chance of Getting Before the

Senate.

The House Devotes a Day to the

Colorado Case Without

Result.

A Proposition to Abolish the Tax on

National Bank Deposits.

EXECUTIVE INDEPENDENCE

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—The President

and members of his Cabinet do not appear to be

by the Republican caucuses of the last day or two. A tour among the different members of the Cabinet to-day shows that they are nearly

sions will be healed, and that the members, new

nd old, will manifest a better feeling when

tunity of personally informing themselves as to the President's views. Without referring

to any particular Cabbet officer, it can be stated that they nearly all agree that

tisturbed by the mutterings of diss

THE MACHINE MEN STUMPED.

Pending action, Mr. Hoar offered the follow-

HOUSE BUSINESS.

THE COLORADO CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Ohicago Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—The House

reaching any conclusion, and adjourned over until Wednesday. There is no doubt that the

motive which controlled the adjournment was

he desire of a great many members to witness

orado case, and unless some way is fixed for closing the debate a vote can hardly be taken Wednesday. The debate to-day, although

participated in by men of prominence on both

sides, was simply a repetition of the arguments with which the public has become familiar. It

will be a gross outrage if the Democrats refuse Judge Belford his seat, but it cannot be denied

proclamation had been issued for such an elec-

who have conversed with him say that

THE BANK-TAX.

PROPOSITION TO REPEAL THE TAX.
Special Dispuich to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—Comptrolle

few years the banks have had a large amount of currancy

FORCED UPON THEM

for which they had no use, which made their deposits appear a great deal larger than they in fact were. If they were allowed to operate under the original act, or if it was redeemable, they could dispose of it, and of course would not have to be taxed for it; and as it is, there is a large amount of dead capital which they cannot use, and upon which they are required to pay tax. One of the principal reasons for taxing the banks was to pay the cost of the Currency Bureau. The expenses of this Bureau have been less than \$4,00,000 since its organization, while the tax alone had amounted to MEARLY \$36,000,000

up to July of last year, and the footings have not yet been made for the last fiscal year. The taxes now collected from banks are considerably more than the amount collected from them before the War by the States when the Government did not #tax them, and the State taxation was greater than the banks could then bear. The amount of tax now imposed is 3½ to 48-10 per cent, National and State, upon the nominal capital of banks. Mr. Knox's recommendation in his forthcoming report will undoubtedly be based upon arguments like these.

MEXICO.

MEXICO.

THE THERITORIAL PURCHARE SCHEME.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Pribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The World's Washing-

ington special says information has been re-ceived here to the effect that Gen. Frisbie, of California, is on his way to Washington on a semi-official mission from Porfirio Dias. It will be remembered that Gens. Frisbie and Vallejo

went down into Mexico some four or five months ago, and that their visit there was al-leged to be be at the instance of a syndicate of heavy capitalists, with the knowledge and ap-probation of Mr. Evarts, for the purpose of pur-chasing

THE FIVE NOBTHERN STATES OF MEXICO.

This rumored project did not gain for the visitors much credit, but Frisble, it is reported from the City of Mexico, has nevertheless insisted that he represented a large amount of American capital, and that he possessed the

VOLUME XXXII.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1877. WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, Etc.

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Thursday. Oct. 2:

TATE OF VIRGINIA.

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The Queen, Oct. 20. 214 p. m. | Iraly.... Nov. 3, 214 p. m. To Southampton and London.

Canada....Oct. 18, 2 p. m. | Greece....Oct. 25, 5 a. m.

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PRICES BELOW ANYTHING EVER KNOWN R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st. FURNACES.

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Fancy Cassimeres. 30
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GRATES AND MANTELS. GRATES Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS. PROBASCO & RUMNEY 262 STATE-ST.

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**FANCY** 

At the lowest prices they have ever touched. We are selling 75c, 85c, \$1, \$1.25, and AT \$1.50! the best bargain we have ever offered!

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As this width seems to have been growing in favor for the past year, we have made large additions to our stock.

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In all the new Camieux effects and light shades to match the plain Silks.

COLORED SILKS In all the new shades of Bronze. Moss Green, Myrtle, &c., &c., in fine grades for house or carriage wear.

The price of Raw Silk, in Lyons, has advanced TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT within ten days, and we believe that to-day you can buy this class of goods cheaper than you will WANTED. APPLES PRUSSINGS VINEGAR WORKS, WASHINGS, WANTED AT

SILKS.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,

Colored, Black, they come to understand the President better.

It is a fact that members quite generally have thus far held themselves aloof from the President, and have not given themselves an oppor-

SILKS!!

was the abolition of the old spoils system, and the consequent loss of patronage. One Cabinet officer said, so far as his observation went, this is the cause of the present dissatisfaction, and he added that it was a curious commentary upon a good line of Colored Silks at plished what he considered impossible in the way of the pacification of the South, and which way of the pacification of the South, and which has been approved by the people of all classes irrespective of parties as a good Administration, should be most severely assailed within its own party. There are a few of the old-line men who can never forgive Secretary Evarts for having said "the term of enlistment in the Republican party had ended." A member of the Cabinet, not Secretary Evarts,

A memoer of the Cabinet, not Secretary Evarts, said that he thought the apprehensions that the President would drift away from the old party moorings could readily be relieved if the leading men would take the trouble personally TO CONFER WITH THE PRESIDENT, but they do not thus far seem disposed to do this, and instead of this remain away muttering and grumbling in private cancus, in which they are using the old party measures of the whip and the spur. Neither the President nor his Cabinet will reply to the expressions of dissatisfaction which are made evident in these Republican caucuses. They will allow the acts of the Administration to speak for them, and not attempt to enter upon an argument where recrim-inations could only be followed by increased

THE PRESIDENT IS VERY HOPEFUL of barmonious action within the party, but there is no doubt he notices that Congressmen, after is no doubt he notices that Congressmen, after an absence of six months, during which time the principal features of the Administration policy have been developed, do not call upon him more frequently. Formerly, during the hours set a part for the reception of Congressmen by the President, the ante-rooms were filled with twenty or thirty Senators and Repre-

hours set a part for the reception of Congressmen by the President, the ante-rooms were filled with twenty or thirty Senators and Representatives. That is hardly the case now.

THE ILLINOIS DELEGATION.

The Illinois Republican delegation held a caucus to-night at Senator Oglesby's room, and adjourned again to meet Wednesday night. The purpose of the conference to-night, like that of Saturday night, was to come to some understandin g by which the delegation may act as a unit upon ail political questions that may be introduced at the extra seasion. The entire delegation was present. The caucus lasted for two hours without coming to any definite conclusion. There was good feeling manifested. After the caucus the delegation repaired to the rooms of Aldrich and Latarop.

THE PROPOSITION BEFORE THE CAUCUS upon which the debate furned was a resolution to the effect that at the present session the lillinois Republican delegation will unitedly decline to vote upon any bill or resolution presented by Republican or Democrat of a political character, and that they will explain their action to their constituents on the ground that the call was for specific business. The debate comprised the general features of the President's policy. The two polute which were most strongly criticised were the Civil-Service order and the speeches of the President in Tennessee. Some of the old soldiers in the delegation thought the speeches of the President in Tennessee. Some of the political question except that Latarop, of the Fourth District, refused to consent to be bound by such a resolution. The adjournment until Wednesday was moved in the hope that by that time Lathrop would consent to be bound by such a resolution. The adjournment until Wednesday was moved in the hope that by that time Lathrop would consent to be united with the rest in this scheme. None of those present claim to be opposed to the Administration.

WANT AN UNDERSTANDING.

It is said that some of the prominent Republican Senators are preventing any action unon the nomin

names of the resident places of nominees, and have not yet been returned. have not yet been returned.

CONSULTS ONLY WITH HIS CABINET.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The Tribune's Washington special says many Republican members of Congress charge that the President takes important action without consulting, as far as they can discover, any of the leaders of the party, and they fear he takes Democrats into his counsels. So far has the estrangement gone that it is said to resemble the early days of the breach between Andrew Johnson and Congress. The President Still Attending

SENATOR MORTON. HIS SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—The following editorial will appear in the Journal to-morrow. It exposes Senator Morton's views upon the duty of Republican members of Congress, having been read to him and received his hearty approval, and embracing his ideas:

While there are few Republicans who can give a full and hearty indorsement to every act and declaration made by the President which go to make up what are known as his Southern and Civil-Service policies, vet we have seen nothing, taken outher separately or connectively, to justify the Republicans in distrusting either his patriotism orghis Republicanism. There seems to be a feeling on the part of those who disapprove certain acts of the President that they are better Republicans and more faithful to the principles of the party than he. Such assumption does injustice to the President.

HE IS AN ORIGINAL REPUBLICAN.

to the President.

HE IS AN ORIGINAL REPUBLICAN,
and has been tested for twenty years as a soldler
and a civilian, and has never wavered or been
found wanting in his devotion to the great fundamental doctrines of the Republican party. He
was elected as a Republican, and it is impossible
for him. with the present organization of parties,
even if he should so desire, to be other than a Republican President—not in an offensive partiesn,
sense, but in his devotion to the principles
and desire for the perpetuity of the Republican party. Until it is demonstrated that be
has not this devotion and this desire, the Republican Congressmen should not break with him on
mere questions of policy. President Hayes has a
most difficult role, and, instead of receiving the
unfriendly criticism and attacks of his party, he
should receive their support and be given their best
and truest advice.

should receive their support and be given their best and truest advice.

THE PRESIDENT'S PARAMOUNT DUTT is to the country, and, if he were to place simple party success above the public interest, he would render himself hateful to every right-minded man, and infamous in history. We do no not suppose a single one of the Republicans who differ with him on questions of policy would ask the President in plain terms to assume such a position, and yet they do this in effect when they denounce his policy because of the damaging effect it may have upon the party, without reference to its probable effect upon the higher interests of the country. The President is in the best possible position for knowing what ought to be done. He is acting under a solemn oath. He is more largely responsible than any other living man for the consequences of his acts, and, having decided upon a certain course should not be obstructed by his party friends unless it is in plain conflict with the principles of Republikanism. He is certainly not in his position of President the mere creature of Congress, and

SHOULD NOT BE THE MERE TOOL OF PARTY.

The day for discussion has passed as to the right or wrong of the Southern policy of the Administra-

SHOULD NOT BE THE MERE TOOL OF PARTY.

The day for discussion has passed as to the right or wrong of the Southern policy of the Administration. We might not have gone to the same extent in placing the South upon its hour and good behavior. We might, after what has transpired in the past years, have required some protection, or exacted some bond, to keep the peace, but President Hayes has seen proper to accept the assurance of the people of the South that they will maintain the law and respect the equal rights of all classes; and, if they keep faith with the Administration, his Southern policy cannot fail. The same policy might have been inaugurated at any time since the close of the War had the people of these States come forward with an honest purpose and proffered the same pledges. So leng as their pledges are kept and peace maintained, the policy should be to support, and to that end we would sustain the President in the efforts he is making for peace and conciliation. When these States fall to maintain the law and protect the equal for peace and conciliation. When these States fail to maintain the law and protect the equal rights of all classes, we SHALL EXPECT THE PEACE POLICY TO BE

SHALL EXPECT THE PEACE POLICY TO BE ABANDONED by the Administration, and a force policy inaugurated. The President was elected under a piedce of Civil-Service reform. The pledge was made by his party and was fully approved and indorsed by him. The votce of the people had been secured for him upon his solemn promise made in the Cincinnati platform and in his letter of acceptance that he would inaugurate the reforms demanded to the would inaugurate the reforms demanded to the would insugarate the reforms demanded to the English system of civil service, which is substantially promotion in office, much as we promote in our army and navy, and could not be safely adopted until it had obtained a sound starting basis, and sifted the material at hand. In the consultation with his Cabinet he

THREE LEADING BULES. First, that he would not remove any faithful, competent officer without some cause, and would not retain an incompetent or dishonest one for any cause; second, that, while he would freely advise with Sensiors and members of Congress, their recommendations should not be imperative, and in no case lead him to violate the first and fundamental rule; third, that any one assuming to perform the duties of a public office and receiving its reward should give to it his undivided attention. Who can object to one of these rules? Are they not sound and for the public good? They may work occasional hardships, as all general rules do, but some rules must be laid down and rigidly adhered to. The details for the execution of these rules must necessarily be left largely to the Departments. The executors may and we doubt not have drifted into some proscriptive measures which they will have to abandon. The details may not have been applied practically. It is not likely that the Administration can control the action of civil officers connected with the detail work of their party, nor do we believe there is a necessity for any attempt to do so. Liberty of thought and action should not be abridged because a man happens to be in office. When a civil officer performs faithfully and honestly the duties imposed by his office, this is all that should be required, and all that can be required, and an attempt to dictate what political work an officer may perform for his party.

MUST OF RIGHT AND NECESSITY FAIL,

and an attempt to dictate what political work an officer may perform for his party

MUST OF RIGHT AND NECESSITY FAIL, This will be discovered by the President about as quickly as it will be by Congress, and it is a matter of minor importance upon which it is childlish to make an issue. Congressional patronage may have been abased,—we have no doubt it has been,—but it is impossible that the President or his Cabinet should know all the applicants for office in the several States, or that they should know even one good man for each of the offices to be filled, and we know of no safer advisers in reference to such applicants than the Senators and members of Congress, who represent the people of the localities wherein the duties of such officers are to be discharged. If any Senator or other person should prove himself an unsafe adviser, then the President would be justified in ignoring him and seeking information from other sources, and, in fact, he should seek such information from all sources and judge for himself with all the lights he can obtain as to the stness of the applicant. The Republicans in Congress.

HOLLD NOT EMPARKASS THE ADMINISTRATION by any factious opposition to the measures inaugurated or appointments made, and should seek to promote the harmony of the party, in which none are more interested than the President and his Cabinet, and to secure which they have only to remain steadfast Republicans.

LOUISIANA.

THE SENATORIAL CASES.

Special Disputes to Phe Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—The Demo

Washington, D. C., Oct. 29.—The Democrats in the Senate, on Friday, expressed grave fears that the Election Committee would be disposed to trifle with the Spofford case and would post-poose it, but the laugh is upon the Democrats to-day. The Election Committee summoned Spofford and Kellogg before them this morning for argument of their respective cases, when Spofford entered a plea for postponement.

AN IMPORTANY DOCUMENY.

Senator Mitchell, acting Chairman of the Senate Committee on Elections, to-day received an important document from Senator Morton. During the special session of the Senate last summer the Election Committee decided to admit Kellogg as Senator from Louisians, and Mr. Morton was designated to prepare the report. The Senate adjourned before artion could be had, but Morton's report was prepared and was read by Senator Mitchell to-day. It is not improbable that the Committee, which has not improbable that the Committee, which has a Republican majority, will adopt Morton's re-port, and recommend Kellogg's admission.

port, and recommend Kellogg's admission.

IN COMMITTEL.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 22.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met today. Mr. Kellogg submitted a written statement, claiming that public documents on file with the Committee show that he was duly elected by a legal Governor in Louisiana, but that, if the Committee should decide to consider the subsequent revolutionary events in Louisiana, he will be prepared to furnish testimony concerning them.

mony concerning them.

Mr. Keilogg, in conclusion, says he had supposed the range of investigation which the Committee would be inclined at the present

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

time to adopt in regard to the matter of his title to the seat which he claims would be such that the papers already before the Committee, taken in connection with the election laws of Louisiana, would supply all the evidence on his part requisite in the case. If, however, the Committee should decide, before according the seat to either claimant, to inquire into matters behind said certificate of the Governor and said certificates of the Storetary of State, and behind the statements of said journals of the two Houses, and behind the returns of the election officers of the State; and if the Committee should decide to investigate the organized violence and unlawful conspiracy against the State Government in Louisiana, which, in its first stages, deprived one branch of said Legislature of a quorum, which it had during the first part of the session, and which ultimately overthrew, by revolutionary process, the lawful Government of the State; if the Committee should hear testimony as to either of those matters in behalf of the gentleman claiming the seat to which he is entitled, then and in either of these cases he will, of course, ask the Committee to take testimony relating to these matters, which he will promptly tender to them. He cannot make his reply to the Committee's communication more explicit than this until he knows what range of testimony the Committee shall decide to adopt in regard to his title to a seat in the Senate.

Mr. Spofford or ally and briefly argued that

ferences with Diaz, and before leaving Mexico he asserted that the latter had promised to cooperate with him in all his enterprises, on condition that he (Frisble) should go to Washington and use his influence with the Secretary of State in the recognition of the present new Mexican Government. Frisble added that Diaz gave him assurances that all the demands of the United States would be acceded to, but that such a treaty between the two Governments would not be ratified by the Senate at present; that at the next session his influence would be sufficient to secure the ratification of any treaty of whatever character.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—A case from Indiana was cecided by the Supreme Court to-day. It turned upon the question whether Thomas A. Hendricks, as counsel in the case below, had been guilty of such irregularities in in regard to his title to a seat in the Senate.

SPOFFORD'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Spofford orally and briefly argued that the events subsequent to the alleged election of Mr. Kellogg have clearly manifested a decision by the people of Louisians that the Kellogg Government was not a legal Government, and that the Committee is bound to take judicial notice of the merging of the two rival Legislatures into one, which is acquiesced in by all the people of the State, and hence the Committee must accept the people's decision as final and conclusive. He therefore opposed the taking of any more testimony. chancery practice as vitiated the decree. The Court found an appearance by him in the first instance as counsel for the Company, and subsequently for the Trustees of the Company—the Company. The foreclosure suit did not present any improper or questionable practice, and the Court affirmed the decree. Justice Field deliv-

conclusive. He therefore opposed the taking of any more testimony.

BILLS PROPOSED.

Senator Hill thereupon offered the following as the Committee's report to the Senate:

The controversies heretofore existing in the State of Louisians as to which of the two rival bodies was the Legislature of that State, and as to which of the two rival claimants was Governor of said State having been settled by the State itself since the last adjournment of the Senate.

Resolved, That the Senate do recognize and accept said settlement as final.

Pending action, Mr. Hoar offered the follow-RAILROAD LIABILITY. Pratt, etc., vs. The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, error to the Circuit Court of the East-ern District of Michigan. This was an action to recover of the Company damages for violation of its duty in respect of property shipped from of its duty in respect of property shipped from Liverpoot to St. Louis, and carried over its road from Montreal to Detroit. The goods were stored by the Company upon their arrival at Detroit in the freight depot there, and were destroyed by fire the next night. The question was whether this was a good delivery to the Michigan Central Railroad, the succeeding carrier, as claimed by the detendant. The Court held that where the carrier allows goods to be deposited in such a way without notice, the deposit of the goods amounts to a notice, and is a delivery; hence the succeeding road was in charge of the property, and defendant was entitled to judgment in his favor. Affirmed. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion. adjourned until to-morrow.

DOWN IN THE MOUTH.

Leading Democratic Senators are very much disheartened at the outlook for the admission of Judge Spofford, and openly express the opinion that as the Republicans have manifested an intention to stand together, the admission of Mr. Kellogg is among the probabilities. Since it has become known that the President desires Mr. Kellogg to be seated, there is no longer any talk of disaffected Republicans in the Senate, and the Democrats realize that the Republicans are more united now than they were at the last session.

in his favor. Affirmed. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

LOUISIANA TAX GASE.

McMillen vs. Anderson, cror to the Supreme Court of Louisiana. In this case it is held that the constitutional provision that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, does not require that persons taxed by the law of the State shall be present when the tax is assessed against him, nor does it require that taxes shall be collected by a judicial proceeding: also that a statute which gives the taxpayer a right to enjoin its collection and have the validity of a tax decided by a court of justice affords process by law, notwithstanding it requires the party to give security in advance as in other injunction cases. Affirmed. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

REAL ESTATE TRANSPER.

The New Orleans Canal and Banking Company vs. Montgomery et al., appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Mississippi. In this case it is decided that where a deed of trust refers to lands as in certain range, and it appears subsequently that the number was a wrong one, and in the meantine another

deed of trust refers to lands as in certain range, and it appears subsequently that the number was a wrong one, and in the meantime another deed of trust is given on the same property under the fright description, a court of equity will not reform the former deed by correcting the description, and make it a first lien on the property notwithstanding the other deed, and this is so because the grantees of the later deed, having no notice of any alleged mistake in the earlier one, cannot be deprived of the lien created in their favor without a violation of the planest principles of reason, justice, and law. Reversed. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion.

mail. Revised a state swap is delivered the opinion.

RAILROAD-BOND CASE.

Hatch vs. Coddington, error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. The question in this case was whether the President of the Minnesota & Pacific Kallway Company was authorized by the Company to sell or hypothecate first-mortgage bonds of the Conpany for such sum or suns as he might think for its interests, and to borrow money on the Company's behalf at such rates of interest as he might think proper, and whether, therefore, his disposition of certain bonds to Coddington bound the Company. The Court say it would be difficult to see what words would have been more comprehensive for the grant of power claimed than those used, and aftirm the decision made below in his favor. Justice Strong delivered the opinion. that the Republicans were very careless in neg-lecting to hold an election in November, accord-ing to the law of the United States, after a Speaker Randall is represented as having said to-day that no committees will be an-nounced until Thursday. Several gentlemen

NOTES AND NEWS.

who have conversed with him say that their understanding is that all the committees, and not only the Elections and the Appropriations, will then be announced.

The adjournment of Congress will give Randall additional opportunity to perform his difficult task. There is still as much mystery about the composition of the committees as ever, and as Speaker Randall has solemnly pledged every person that he will keep his own counsel, it is tolerably certain that no one has definite knowledge as to his intention.

THE ANXIOUS PATRIOTS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—Gen. Sherman returned this morning from a four-months' absence in the West. He said to-day that he undertook the trip in order to understand the Indian question and its relation to the army, and also to thoroughly inform himself as to the actual wants and capacities of the army on the frontier. His observations will be communicated. definite knowledge as to his intention.

THE ANXIOUS PATRIOTS.

It is said that fifty persons have intimated to Speaker Randall the committees on which they desire to serve. About twenty members have asked to be placed on the Ways and Means. The Speaker disposes of applicants readily without offending, and gives them no promise. frontier. His observatious will be commun cated to the Secretary of War in an extended report, which will be transmitted to Congress. Gen. Sherman has always been in favor of de-Gen. Sherman has always been in favor of defending the lives and property of the frontier settlers by force, and while not actually in favor of fighting instead of feeding the Indians, he has always insisted that the army shall have entire charge of the Indian question. He thinks there will be no further disturbances in Oregon, Montans, or the other Territories through which he passed, and that the army has done its duty nobly. He had a long interview with the Secretary of War to-day, but netther tien. Sherman nor Secretary McCrary could determine what disposition to make of Childry Joseph, as he said he fought in a Christian manner, neither taking scalps nor mutilating the dead; but Sherman opposes his release, on the ground that, should he return to Oregon, he might again become troublesome.

Gen. Sherman's health is greatly improved by the is annual report, will probably renew the recommendations made last year to repeal the is of 1 per cent tax upon deposits and abolish the 2 cent check stamp. He says the per cent on deposits is different in principle from any tax imposed by any Government. It is generally supposed that a management. ment. It is generally supposed that a man's property or the property of a corporation is taxed, but not its debts, and it is generally protaxed, but not its debts, and it is generally provided that debts shall be deducted from an assessment before the amount of taxes are made up. This ½ per cent tax upon deposits is a tax upon the debts of the bank. It is a tax more onerous on account of the fact that for the past few years the banks have had a large amount of

scalps nor mutuating the dead, but sherman opposes his release, on the ground that, should he return to Oregon, he might again become troublesome.

Gen. Sherman's health is greatly improved by the journey.

THE FOST-OFFICE DEFARTMENT will present to Congress deficiencies in the matter of salaries amounting to \$256,000. The Department officers say that the fault is with Democratic Congressmen, who wish to make a great pretense of reduction in she appropriation bills for campaign purposes, and the name of Speaker Randall is specially referred to as one of these Congressmen.

NEED OF IMPROVED RIPLES.

In the recent report of Gen. Bennett, Chief of Ordnance, he says: "In our preparations we must keep abreast of the progress of the age, it is in this view that a large appropriation for the manufacture of arms at the National Armory is deeined imperative. Rifies issued to the army and militia compare favorably with the best breech-loaders either here or abroad. This was conclusively shown recently in the inter-State military match at Creedmoor in the hands of the California team, from Gen. McComb's brigade. The score made is said never to have been equaled in a military team match. It is an arm that may not be superseded for many years to come, and if it be obliged to yield to one of superior merit the effect will not be to render it obsolete, but to make it secondary to one using the same cartridge, but having greater rapidity of fire, so that the present single breech-loader will always be a powerful weapon even when compared with the possible magazine-gun of the future. We cannot be wrong in laying up a reasonable supply of these, therefore, especially as the magazine-gun that some day may be adopted for army service may require years of invension to secure the simplicity in its mechanical arrangements necessary to render it suitable for soldiers."

The bill introduced by Senator Jones provides to the propers of allyer dollars of the weight.

Soldiers."

SENATOR JONES' HILVER BILL.

The bill introduced by Senator Jones provides for the coinage of silver dollars of the weight 413½ grains Troy, at any coinage mint or the New York assay office, in exchange for silver bullion upon the same terms and conditions a gold bullion is deposited for coinage under the existing laws. The bill also provides that no charge shall be made for the coining of standard bullion into these dollars, and proposes to make than legal-tender for all sums in payment of

11

all public or private debts, excepting such as

all public or private debts, excepting such as under existing contracts are expressed therein to be otherwise payable.

HEREFORD'S BILL.

The bill introduced by Senator Hereford proposes to repeal the two clauses in the Specie-Resumption act which provide for the redemption of United States notes in excess of \$300,000.000, and for the redemption of outstanding legal-tenders on and after Jan. 1, 1879, in coin. The remainder of the Resumption act is not referred to.

The remainder of the Resumption act is not referred to.

A MODERN ARCADIA.

The Department of State has received a report on the social and political condition of the Dutch from the Minister of the United States to the Hague. As an illustration of the Carefulness and steadiness of the Dutch, the Minister says that there has not been a bank failure in Holland during the last forty years, and that the paper money of the banks during that time has been equal to gold. In regard to fire-insurance companies there is no such thing as a failure on record, and, while rate of insurance does not average more than a half of 1 per cent, the companies are in the most fourishing condition, realizing 12 to 16 per cent per annum. First-class railroad travel is only 1 cent per mile, and yet the roads pay good dividends. Pillering officials are scarcely ever heard of, and when they shock the nation by turning up they are severely punished and forever disgraced. No free passes are granted, and managers and directors have no power to pass anybody over the roads free; all must pay the public rates. Dishonesty of any kind or failure in business means public dishoner, and utterly bars the dishonest from any future public consideration. Four millions of people live within an area of 20,000 square miles, a fact unprecedented in any other country, and all appear to be happy, prosperous, and contented. The secret of this prosperity lies in the fact that all live within their moome, and that industry and honesty are principles so firmly established that their violation is looked upon as an outrage on the national characteristics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—The estimated amount for carrying the inland mails during the coming fiscal year is \$20,889,270, an increase over the estimates of the current year of \$2,030,297.

was taken suddenly ill last evening with a chill and slight fever, which prevented his departure for Augusta. He is much better this morning, and his physician states that he is not seriously m.

FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations usider the nominations at the next meet

ing.

GENEVA AWARD BILL.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Matthews for the distribution of the balance of the Geneva award provides for the revival "of the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims" (its members to be selected by the President and confirmed by the Senate), and makes it their duty to receive and examine all claims presented within six months from their first meeting which shall have directly resulted from damage done on the high seas by any Confederate cruisers during the late Rebellion, except such claims as were excluded by the law of 1874.

confederate cruisers during the late receition, except such claims as were excluded by the law of 1874.

OUR TROUBLE WITH SPAIN.

Daspatch to New York Herald

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The excitement in Madrid over the alleged imposition of a discriminating tonnage tax upon Spanish vessels entered our ports has grown out of an oversight on the part of our Government. The Treasury officials say that at the last session of Congress it became necessary to re-enact a law explanatory of the amount of tonnage-tax to be collected from vessels entering our waters. In sending out the circular to Collectors of Customs, instructing them what amount should be collected, a list of countries having the "favored nation" clause in their commercial treates with the United States was given. With Spain we have no such treaty, but under authority of law the President has the right by proclamation to exempt the vessels of such nations as do not discriminate against our vessels. Such a proclamation with reference to Spain was issued by President Grant in 1869. The new legislation merely required the formality of assurances from the Spanish Minister that the same conditions existed at the date of the "issue of the circular as during the past eight years, and an observance would have avolded the evident misunderstanding in Spain. This new legislation had been on the statute books for several months, and the Treasury Department was not advised of the continuance of the non-discriminating regulations in Spain, the Collector at New York was obliged to exact from all Spanish vessels the discriminating 50 cents per ton in addition to the universal' 30 cents; but that no mistake should work to the disadvantage of the suggestion of our officials, collected under treasury Department was at the suggestion of our officials collected under the suggestion of our officials collected under the suggestion of our officials collected under treasury Department the suggestion of our officials collected under the suggestion of our officials collected under tr take should work to the disadvantage of the Spanish shipowners the extra tax was, at the suggestion of our officials, collected under protest. Now all there is to do to restore the old order of things and abate the indignation of the Spanish people is that the Spanish Minister should call upon Secretary Evarts on Monday, say to him that his country does not discrimi-nate against our vessels, and Spanish vessels will be permitted to enter as before, and the will be permitted to enter as before, and the tax already collected will be refunded. Had this information been given as suggested last month, there would not have been the slightest change in the orders to the Collector of Customs. The Spanish Consul at New York fully understands the whole matter, having been exactly advised of the action of the Collector of the Port of New York, and there is no doubt that the existing cause for indignation will be wholly removed early next week.

#### THE RECORD. SENATE.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 22.—Among the bills introduced and referred in the morning hour were the following:

By Mr. Beck—To repeal Sec. 3 of the act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, approved July 14, 1875.

By Mr. Hereford—To repeal the act to provide for the resumption of specie payments.

By Mr. Jones (Nev.)—To authorize the coin-

ge of a dollar of 412% grains, standard silver,

age of a dollar of 412½ grains, standard silver, and for other purposes.

The resolution that was submitted by Mr. Edupunds on Wednesday last providing for the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the state of the law for inspecting, ascertaining, and the declaration of the result of the election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents, and that the Committee have power to report by bill or otherwise, was taken up, and Mr. Edmunds moved to amend by adding the words, "and that said Committee have power to confer and act with any committee of the House that may be charged with the same subject."

subject."
Agreed to, and the resolution passed as amended.
Mr. Howe introduced a bill amending the Revised
Statutes relating to the transportation of animals.
Mr. Chaffee submitted a resolution directing the
Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Senate
the last annual report of the Government Directors
of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Agreed

at Topeka, Kan.; also to reimburse the State of Kansas for expenses incurred by sail State for the United States in repelling invasions and suppressing Indian hoefilities; also a bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war with Mexico and widows of deceased soldiers and sailors; also a petition in favor of the passage of said bill, which, he said, had been handed to him with a bill by the Secretary of the Association of Veterans of that war, and it was at the request of that gentleman he introduced it.

By Mr. Matthews—Althorizing the adjudication and payment of certain claims upon the fund created by Sec. 15 of Chap. 459 of the laws of the Forty-third Congress in regard to the distribution of the balance by the Geneva award.

By Mr. Paddock—To divide the State of Nebraska lanto two judicial districts.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Davis (W. Va.) hast week, providing for the appointment of a speial committee for the examination of alleged liferences and discrepancies in the books and actions of the Treasury Department, was laid before the Senate as unfanished business, and, at the sequest of Mr. Davis, laid over for the present.

Adjourned.

A BURSTED BOAT-LINE.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.—The Keyser opposito tow-boat line failed. Boats in the hands
the Sheriff.

#### FOREIGN.

The Turkish Loss in the Recent Battle in Asia Minor 18,000 Men.

Russian Account of the Last Attack on the Gravitza Redoubt.

An Hour's Desperate Hand-to-Hand Fighting in the Trenches.

The Roumanians Withdraw with the Loss of Half Their Number.

An Interior Line of Defenses Being Constructed by the Turks.

Russian Project for an Extensive System of Railways in Bulgaria.

Fearful Loss of Life Resulting from a Mine Explosion in Scotland.

WAR NOTES.

LAST FRIDAY'S BATTLE.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Eighteen thousand me and forty cannon were captured by the Russians n their recent victory over Mukhtar. The Turkish reports of a part of their army holding out in fortified positions on Aladja-Dagh are Aladia-Dagh is officially reported at 1,441 killed and wounded. The losses on other parts of the battle-field are not stated.

THE LAST ATTACK ON THE GRAVITZA REDOUBT LONDON, Oct. 22.-The Russian official dis patch detailing Friday's attack upon the second Gravitza redoubt says: "At the first attack the Roumanians were repulsed before they gained the redoubt. At the second attack the three foremost battalions leaped into the trenche and vainly endeavored to carry the redoub They remained one hour in the trenches, which gave rise to a premature report of the captu of the redoubt. The Roumanians then with drew, with a loss of two officers and 200 met killed, and twenty officers and 707 wounded."

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A correspondent in Plevna telegraphs that the Turks are actively constructing a new interior line of formidable de fenses. Cases of sickness are comparatively impossible to provide fodder for thousands of

ANOTHER RELIEF TRAIN. The same correspondent telegraphs from Sofia, dated Sunday, as follows: "Six thousand provision-carts are now on the road to Plevna. "Osman Pasha has ordered all Circassian i regulars, Bulgarians, and non-combatant Me

SOLENIK. A special dated Shumla, Monday, says the Russians attacked the Turkish positions a Solenik to-day. The result is unknown.

ammedans to quit Plevna."

COUNTERMANDED. A dispatch from Constantinople states tha Achmet Eyoub's appointment to command o Erzeroum has been countermanded.

RAILROAD SCHEME. LONDON, Oct. 23.—A correspondent at Sistova telegraphs that the Russians have made contracts for the construction of a series of railways in Bulgaria. Work wil commence Oct. 27. The main line will run from Sistova to Gorny-Studen, with branches from there to Plevna and Tirnova.

THE DIARY OF A SIEGE. AN INCIDENT OF THE FIRST RUSSIAN CAMPAIG

IN ASIA MINOR.

One of the most remarkable episodes of the present war—which, however, has not as yet received all the attention it deserves—is the defense of the fort of Bayazki in Armenia by a Russian garrison, 3,000 strong, against a Turkish army numbering 20,000 men. The Moscow Gasette gives the following interesting extracts from the private journal of one of the officers of the garrison: "June 10.—The enemy has blockaded us on all sides, and intercepted the aqueducts. Our cistern and a few bags of bisagueducts. IN ASIA MINOR. aqueducts. Our cistern and a few bags of bis-cuits is all we have to live on. At night, by the light of the burning town beneath us, we saw the atrocities perpetrated by the Kurds on the

light of the burning town beneath us, we saw the atrocities perpetrated by the Kurds on the helpless inhabitants. It was horrible beyond description. Women and ehildren were thrustalive into the flames and carried about the streets on lances, horribly mutilated and shricking with anguish. The sight was so stekening that one of our officers was quite overcome by it and had an attack of brain fever that night. June 18.—General assault of the Turkish forces, which we succeeded in repulsing towards nightfall. Our rations have been reduced to half a pound of biscult and one glass of water per diem. June 20.—A parliamentary came with a summons for us to surrender. Our commander answered that, being so much stronger, the Turks could well try and take the citadel by storm.

28.—Our ration has been further diminished to a quarter of a pound of biscuit and two spoonfuls of stagnant, rotten water. We suffer terribly from hunger and thirst. After a day's hard fighting I am utterly prostrate and scarcely able to write these few words. June 28.—For two days and two nights we have been exposed to a terrific cannonade. On the 29th a general assault, which we repulsed, followed by repeated injunctions to surrender, to which our answer was the same as before. July 1.—Our ration to day is one-eighth pound biscuit and one spoonful of water. Starvation is approaching racidly. I have seen some of our men cut out slices of flesh from the half-putrified carcass of a horse and eat them. July 4.—Again a summons to surrender, this time written in Russian by a Pole in the Turkish service, Coi. Komaroff. Of course our answer remained unaltered. July 7.—We have repulsed one more assault. It is the last one. We cannot hold out much longer. Mines are laid out to blow up the citadel and the garrison. It is better so than to starve. July 10.—The cannon! Never has any music sounded so sweet to our ears. It is Gen. Tergukssoff, who comes to save us. I am so weak that I feel utterly unable to write or move a finger. But we are saved." After the si

AFTER THE BATTLE.

THE SCENES AT PLEVNA TEN DATS AFTER THE PIGHTING OF THE 11TH AND 12TH OF THE SCENES AT PLEVINA TEN DAYS AFTER THE FIGHTING OF THE 11TH AND 12TH OF SEPTEMBER.

War Correspondence London Telegraph.

I suppose the frequent contemplation of ghastly scenes renders a man very callous to even the most dreadful spectacles; yet it was with feelings of no ordinary emotion that I looked around on the ground where still lay 8,000 unburied Russian corpses. For here had raged the flercest of the fight on those two terrible days,—the 11th and 12th of September,—here the enemy had fallen like wheat beneath the scythe. Taken between two frees, broken, dispersed, demoralized, they had run hither and thither helplessly for shelter, the while that the pitiless bullet, bayonet, sabre, and shell were doing their deadly work. And here were the fearful results. Great hears of dead literally covered the ground, many lying one upon the another, having fallen so thickly as not to find room upon the bare earth whereon to die. They were in every conceivable posture—had received every description of wound. As I looked upon the

scene I said to myself. Who shall say that any picture of a battlefield is unlike the reality, when there is more variety of horror here than mind can imagine! Many of the bodies were naked, others nearly so, having been stripped by Bashi-Bazouks and others needing clothes. Most of the dead were very young, mere striplings, not at all fit for the hardships of war,—beardless boys with thin face and fair hair, who ought to have been at home learning to read and write and gain an honest livelihood. They were to be found in holes where they had apparently hidden themselves when the storm of fire burst upon them, hoping against hope that they might perchance escape; they were by hundreds in the fosse of the redoubt, where they had been killed in trying to get over its parapet; they were under the hedges; two had been killed in a tree, and were there still lying allwart the boughs; wherever it was possible for them to be found there they were. I believe Monaieur Lorie sketched a heap lying immediately under the parapet of the fort. Having seen many battle-fields, it yet remained to me to be amazed at the terrible slaughter that had taken place on this hill. I know that the Turks did not suffer severely, although they were first of all benden out of the redoubt, and afterward had to retake it, and I cannot attempt to explain it. All I know is, that twenty-four carticoads of Turkish dead—in all perhaps 120 bodies—were first of all removed from the field yesterday morning. Then another lot, say 100, were taken away and buried. After this I saw four carts, holding lifteen or twenty, and I believe about sixty more bodies were afterwards found on the field, in all 300 or so. But here were 8,000 Russians lying stark and cold. Our wounded would amount to about 700, or perhaps a few more; in all perhaps, 1,000 or 1,100 Turks were put out of combat. The Russians had left eight times their number-behind them; and I am quite unable to explain it on any other ground than that at last the Russians were so terror stricken that they

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE. LONDON, Oct. 22.—An explosion has occurred in a colliery at High Blantyre, near Glasgow. Four hundred men were in the mine. A large number are killed.

MINE EXPLOSION.

GLASGOW, Oct. 22-3 p. m.—The special train ent to bring the injured of the colliery explosion to Glasgow Infirmary has returned, no one having been got out alive. Twenty dead bodie have been recovered. It is feared the entire 400 in the colliery when the explosion occurred have

GLASGOW, Oct. 22.-Latest particulars from High Blantyre show that 233 men descended into the mines this morning. None of these, except one who was working near the shaft a the time of the explosion had been rescued up to a late hour this evening. Very little hope of rescuing the men is entertained, as the ex-plosion occurred at 9 o'clock in the morning, and the exploring party had to relinquish their efforts in one pit at 4 o'clock in the afternoon because of the poisonous gases. At the bottom because of the poisonous gases. At the afternoon because of the poisonous gases. At the bottom of the shaft of the other pit (the colliery comprising two pits with communication between them) a faint knocking has been heard, but so ar it has been impossible to reach the bottom of the sheft.

GLASGOW, Oct. 22—Evening.—Explorers have resumed operations at the first pit. They re-port forty corpses lying at the foot of the shaft.

port forty corpses lying at the foot of the shaft.

The shaft at the bottom of which the knocking was heard is rapidly collapsing. The explorers consequently are attempting to reopen communication from the other mine. They have penetrated about haif a mile, but have still 150 fathoms to clear, so they cannot possibly reach the men who are supposed to be imprisoned before morning. It is feared that by that time few, if any, will remain alive.

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

LOCK-OUT. LONDON, Oct. 22.-The lock-out of iro workers in the Clyde shipyards, who demand in increase of wages, began Saturday in the Forest of Dean iron district. The forgemen received notice they must accept a 5 per cent reduction of their wages or terminate their con-

THE PARIS EXPOSITION. PARIS, Oct. 22.-The principal buildings on the Champ de Mars and Trocaders, for the Exhibition of 1878, have been completed, and the interior arrangements commenced. Great prog-ress has been made in the Foreign Department, buildings for agricultural machinery are finished. The United States Minister has had an interview with the Directors of the Exhibition relative to the American Department.

COMPROMISE PROPOSITION.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A Paris correspondent says:

"An actical emphished in the Course de Peruse."

COMPROMISE PROPOSITION.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A Paris correspondent says:

"An article published in the Courier de France, suggesting the immediate formation of a Cabinet of Conciliation, has attracted much attention. It is supposed to have been inspired by Jules Grevy and other Republican leaders."

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Advices from Cape Town, Oct. 2, by way of Madeira, state that war has begun in Trauskel between the Galekas and the British and their native allies. Fighting occurred Sept. 24 and 29, at South Mapassa and Ibeka. Galekas to the number of 8,000 attacked the British, but were repulsed with a loss of 200 on Sept. 24. The loss Sept. 29 is unknown. The British loss was one man killed and six wounded. Reinforcements have been dispatched from Simon's Bay, and volunteers are being enrolled throughout the colony.

GREECE.

ATHENS, Oct. 22.—The sessions of the Greek Chamber reopened to-day.

THE NEWMARKET RACES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The race for the Criterion stakes at Newmarket was won by Jeannette, Clementine second, Lord Clive third.

## SCANDAL.

A Foolish St. Louis School-Teacher Ruins Her Reputation by Claudestine Meetings with Concannon, of Whisky Fame, and Mrs. Concannon Gets on the War-Path.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
St. Louis, Oct. 22.—A considerable sensation has been created here by the publication of a cowhiding affair between a lady teacher in the public schools and the wife of a man who had been meeting the teacher claudestinely. When the item was first published the names of the been meeting the teacher clandestinely. When the item was first published the names of the parties could not be ascertained, but they leaked out to-day, and the public has become so stirred up about the matter that the School Board has announced its intention of holding a special meeting to-morrow night to investigate. The lady who did the cowhiding was Mrs. Concannon, the wife of Charles Concannon, a man who figured conspicuously in the Whisky-Ring trials. The teacher who was the object of attack by the inteacher who was the object of attack by the in-furiated wife is Mrs. Ella Kelly, a pretty blonde of 30, who has a husband, but has been separated from him for some time. A reporter interviewed both ladies to-day, and obtained from ed from him for some time. A reporter interviewed both ladies to-day, and obtained from them respective accounts of the collision and the causes leading to it. Mrs. Cocannon was found at her home, 1200 Morgan street. Her husband was also there, but, being in an upstairs room asleep, was unaware of the reporter's interruption. Mrs. Concannon stated that she and her huband were living together, but not ion the friendliest of terms. She related that about six months ago she discovered in her husband's pocket a letter from Mrs. Kelly. She said nothing about it, but in a few days found another, showing that they were in the habit of meeting and corresponding clandestinely. Subsequently she found many other letters, and has now in her possession nearly fifty fond billets-doux and notes from the pretty school-mistress to her liege lord. During the period named he has been given to staying out of nights, and she now claims to have conclusive proof that at least some of those nights were passed under the roof Mrs. Kelly. The wife, though exercising ceaseless vigilance, was never able to find the pair together until the night the cowhiding took place. On that night sne accidentally learned that her husband was in waiting for Mrs. Kelly, who was engaged in her duties as teacher at the Everett evening school. Arming herself with a cowhide, she proceeded to the neighborhood and suddenly came on the couple. She immediately drew her cowhide and proceeded to business. Mrs. Concannon states that she struck Mrs. Kelly three blows, and is only sorry she did not hit more and harder. Her husband interfered, knocked her into the gutter, and kicked her. This brutal act was committed by Concannon in spite of the fact that his wife was enceinte at the time, and the injuries inflicted upon her by his violence may vet prove severe. Mrs. Kelly twas also found at home, and made a statement in which she denied that there has been anything of an impropor nature between her and Mr. Concannon, though her conduct had perhaps

averse to having anything published about the affair, as it would certainly cause her dismissal from her position as a teacher. She denied that she had ever corresponded with Concannon or met him clandestinely; he was an old friend and acquaintance of hers, and sometimes called, but that she had not walked with him or met him for a long period tefore the night in question. She further said that Concannon did not strike and kick his wife, as charged by her, but merely seized her and took away the cowhide. All the parties move in good society, and Mrs. Kelly has stood high as a teacher for a number of years. She is a member of a good St. Louis family and has a fine education. Concannon is about as ugly as nature ever makes men, and why as pretty a woman as Mrs. Kelly should become infatuated with such a specimen of mannood is a mystery which curious people are trying to solve. The members of the School Board transfered in mumber, are specimen of manhood is a mystery which curious people are trying to solve. The members of the School Board, twenty-eight in number, are quite indignant that the newspapers should have gotten hold of and published the scandal, and strengous efforts have been made all day to suppress its publication. President Richardson, of the Board, took the very strange ground that it was not the public's business, but a matter between the Board and the offending teacher, and they proposed to settle it with ing teacher, and they proposed to settle it with out the interference of the newspapers. The public are in no mood, however, to stand such nonsense, and demand an immediate and searching investigation, and, when this takes place, there will doubtless be some other scandalous developments.

#### RELIGIOUS.

BAPTISTS.

THE AFFAIRS OF CHICAGO UNIVERSITY DIS-CUSSED AT SPRINGFIELD. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Springfield, Ill., Oct. 22.—The Baptist Association reassembled at 9 a.m. After devo-tional exercises, the Rey. Dr. D. B. Cheney, of Chicago, spoke with regard to the University of Chicago. A sentiment obtained in the State outside of Chicago that the management was quarreling, and that the Trustees proposed to repudiate debts of the institution; that its Baptist character was possibly doubtful. "Ther is now," continued Dr. Cheney, " no quarreling in Chicago. There are now nine new pastors in Chicago, and nowhere on the Continent where Baptist pastors are so united. Three-fourths of the Board of Trustees are Raptists, and of the Executive Committee nine of the fourteen are Baptists. The purpose of the Trustees is not to aske a denominational school of it, but in char acter as catholic as its charter. What is needed is a college of sufficient standing to keep our Western young men from going to Eastern Iniversities."

The Trustees had no purpose of repudiating the debts of the institution, but as it had lost, partially, the confidence of the denomination,

was now proposed to have A NEW ADMINISTRATION, and to reawaken the interest formerly felt. As to his acceptance of the Chancellorship to which he had been elected, that in a degree depended upon the action of the pastors and layman of Illinois. We need educated laymer as well as educated clergy. This was the ele ment of strength among the Congregationalism n this country. The pastors must help the astitution along with their confidence if it is to

institution along with their confidence if it is to succeed, and it will never go out of Baptist control so long as Baptists of the Northwest desire to keep it Baptist.

In CONCLUDING HIS SPEECH in behalf of the Chicago University, Dr. Cheney said that, if the indebtedness of about \$170,000 was provided for, the back salaries of near \$6,000 paid, and current expenses arranged an \$6,000 paid, and current expenses arranged, a endowment could be secured, and the Universit take the rank it was entitled to take among the scholastic and theological institutions of the

scountry.

DR. STONE, OF ELOOMINGTON,
said three things were needed: first, a new administration, which would be effected if Dr.

Chency would accept the Chancellorship; see Chency would accept the Chancellorship; second, unity with respect to the institution by the
Baptist clergy in Chicago; and, third, the compromising or funding the large debt. No dishonor would attach to such a compromise. It
was a commercial transaction regarded as honorable at all times. He appealed to the Association to encourage Dr. Chenev, who was a
man of executive and financial ability, and
would plan the institution on a sound basis if would plan the institution on a sound basis he were accorded the support he was entitled

The Revs. Carnahan and Cooley and Dr. ohnson, of Alton spoke to the same effect, as

Johnson, of Alton, spoke to the same effect, as did Dr. Hewitt.

DR. BURROUGHS

stated that the University grounds having been deeded by Senator Douglas to the Baptist denomination, could never pass from them until they gave it up. He added that the University was under obligation to the mortgage-holder, an Eastern insurance company, for indulgence, especially as the interest had not been paid save for a few years. He reviewed the financial for a few years. He reviewed the financial difficulties of the University, but urged payment in the form of the loss, and was opposed to repudiation or compromise. Taking exception to the intimations of other speakers to the contrary, he fusisted that no truer or better set of Baptists and men existed than the present

Baptists and men existed than the present Trustees.

The Rev. Dr. Nesbitt insisted that the Chicago Baptists must unite in the work of sustaining the University, and manifest that unity by contributions. He believed the confidence of the Baptists of Illinois would be restored in that event, and the needed financial aid would be immediately forthcoming.

Dr. Cheney and Dr. Burroughs replied as regarded the duty of Chicago Baptists to raise means, stating that there were but two churches in the city able to contribute, the others being engaged in a heroic struggle for life.

RESOLUTIONS

were finally adopted indorsing the selection of Dr. Cheney as Chancellor, as one calculated to inspire faith in the future management of the University, and its literary and financial success; expressing confidence in the Executive Committee, recognizing the necessity of the institution, and pledging sympathy and co-operation in efforts to make it the peer of any in America.

stitution, and pieciging symbol and structuments of efforts to make it the peer of any in America.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

was mainly occupied by meetings. The Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society, Mrs. Blackall, of Chicago, President, was addressed by several of the ladies, with map illustrations showing mission stations, by Mrs. McFadden, and the reading of an excellent paper on "Missions," by Mrs. Farr, of Sandwich. Following was the meeting of the Home Mission Society, Mrs. Crouse, of Chicago, presiding, at which mission work among Freedmen, Indians, and the Chinese in San Francisco was described as successful. Addresses were made by Mrs. James Dickerson, of Chicago, Miss Vaughn and Miss Moore, missionaries at New Oricans, and Maj. Ingalls, Indian Agent. Two Delaware Indian girls, converts, were introduced and sang hymns in their vernacular and in English.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the ladies still remaing in session; the clerical delegates and others visited the new State-House, where they were received by the Governor and State officers in the reception barlor, and shown through the

were received by the Governor and State of in the reception parlor, and shown through the

The subject of consideration at the night session of the Association was Sunday-school work in Illinois. Dr. Blackall, of Chicago, presided. Dr. Kinney, of Carthage. was the first speaker, and was followed successively by Dr. liewitt, W. J. Ingram, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Blackail, and numerous others, and then further consideration of the subject was deferred until tomorrow.

sideration of the subject was deferred until tomorrow.

A resolution against the use of intoxicants
and tobacco by the clergy was unanimously
adopted.

The Executive Board was in session this evening to hear and act upon petitions for clerical
relief and aid in lay missionary fields, and to
make provision for the support of the same.

The Association visits the Lincoln monument
to-morrow, and adjourns sitie die after the
evening session.

#### EPISCOPALIANS.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 22.—The Episcopal Convention will adjourn sine die Wednesday night, A committee, which includes the Bishops of Delaware, Easton, and Pittsburg, has been appointed on Godly Discipline of the Laity, to report at the next General Convention.

Messages were received from the House of Bishops announcing the nomination of the Rev. David H. Knickerbocker as Missionary Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona.

The resolution of Dr. De Koven, of Wiscon-THE GENERAL CONVENTION.

The resolution of Dr. De Koven, of Wisconsin, for the use of the Lectionary of the Church of England by the Church in this country until the next General Convention was discussed by Dr. De Koven, Drs. Goodwin of Pennsylvania, Battles of North Carolina, and Beers of Cali-

After other addresses, Dr. McCrady proposed that the resolution be so amended as to state the time the proposed Lectionary should be used. Any amendment with this view was not entertained, and on an aye and no vote the resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

ceses represented, 82; ayes, 30; noes, 2—South Carolina and Minnesota.

It was voted that clergymen have the power to use the table of lessons reported by the Committee in connection with the Lectionary for Lent. This action does not affect the table of lessons heretofore used.

Dr. Welch, of Pennsylvania, presented a report of the Standing Committee on Indian Affairs. The report thus closed: "The Committee wishes the aid of every member of this Convention and of all other good citizens in a combined effort to protect the Indians in their rights, and to promote their early civilization and Christianization."

The report favors the establishing of an In-

and Christianization."

The report favors the establishing of an Indian Bureau composed of one Cabinet officer as Chairman, Commissioner of Indian Affairs as executive officer, two army officers not below the rank of Colonel, and two eminent civilians, all but the Cabinet officer to be appointed for the coloner of the c five or ten years, subject to removal for cause. The Committee was continued.

The Committee was continued.

The resolution respecting the special duties of clergymen, reported by the Committee on Canons as a substitute for an amendment of Canon 21, Title 1, was discussed. The Rev. Dr. Hall offered a resolution in the form of an amendment declaring against such legislation, and that such advice belonged in the pastoral letter to come from the House of Bishops, and not in the Canons. Dr. Hall's resolution was finally substituted Dr. Hall's resolution was maily substituted for the report of the Committee and adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Knickerbocker was elected Missionary Bishop for New Mexico and Arizona.

The next General Convention will be held in New York in 1880.

#### REFORMED CHURCH.

GOSHEN, IND. s of the Reformed Church of the United States closed its session to-day. They organized a Classis Sunday-School Association and thre new congregations. The Lord's supper was yesterday. The sermon was appreciated by the large audience. The evenng services were conducted by J. B. Henry, Plymouth, Ind. The pastors and delegated elders all feel that great good is being done in the Reformed session, and leave Goshen with kindly feelings for the Christian hospitalities extended to them by the citizens. The next session of the Classis will convene at Winimac, Ind., Oct. 10, 1878.

CONGREGATIONALISTS. THE COUNCIL AT DETROIT ADJOURNS. DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22.-There was no see ion of the Congregational Council to-day Yesterday afternoon communion service was held in the Fort Street Congregational Church, which was well filled, Messrs. E. K. Alden and President Chapin officiated, after which Gov Vashburn expressed the thanks of the Council or the hospitality and kind attentions them by the citizens of Detroit. Dr. Eddy feelingly responded, after which Gov. Wash burn declared the Council adjourned sine die.

### CASUALTIES.

SAD CATASTROPHE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

87. Louis, Mo., Oct. 22.—A terrible accident appened eleven miles below this city last night about midnight, whereby four people lost their lives. A few days ago a party of seven persons, consisting of James Croley, wife and baby, and a son 15 years old, Ephraim Weaver and a widowed sister named Susan Smith and her babe, left Hamilton, Ill., for the purpose of immigrating southward. They em barked in two skiffs and a small flatboat, which ontained their small store of worldly effects. They had proceeded down the Mississippi until they reached a point opposite Quarantine Station, eleven miles below the city. They were floating down midstream when they discovered coming towards them steamboat Grand Duke, with barges tow. The men had lights displayed on their frait crafts and halloaed at the top of their voice, but the steamer paid no attention to the voice, but the steamer paid no attention to the warning and bore down on the boats, capsizing all three and hurling the occupants into the river. Joseph Croley passed under the steamer and was struck by the wheel and badly injured, but was luckly thrown against a capsized skiff on which he clambered. Weaver also managed to reached one of the over-turned boats and to rescue his sister, Susan Smith, but her babe, together with Mrs. Croley, her babe and the 15-year-old son were drowned. The surviving trio reached the city to-day penniless and overwhelmed with grief at the distressing calamity that befell them. They charge the officers of that befell them. They charge the officers of the steamboat with heartless conduct in paying no attention to their warning cries, and in refu ing to aid in rescuing them from the water.

PITTSBURG ACCIDENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 22.—Mrs. Mehan, residganese, used for purifying glass, which she put into a cup of tea by mistake. She had purchased the poison to destroy rats. She was 48 years of the poison to destroy rats. Sne was so years of age, and the mother of three children.

As the Wall's accommodation train approached the bridge at Shady Side at 5:15 this evening, it struck William Becket, who was walking on the track, fracturing his skull and killing him almost instantly. Mr. Becket was endeavoring to avoid a coal train when struck. He lived at Homewood, in this county.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 22.—A youth named O. R. Clark, aged 15, while out hunting with two companions, was accidentally shot by one of them, and so injured that he died within fifteen minutes. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict exonerating his companion who shot him. him.

An Syear-old lad, son of R. Vissar, of this city, was accidentally shot here to-day. He was terribly wounded in the right leg, and his left arm was shot off. His physicians do not

expect him to live. SMALL BOY EXTERMINATED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 22.—West Matlock, a boy 13 years old, was killed to-day near the depot in this city by falling under a slowly-moving freight train on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Like many others, he had been in the habit of riding upon the cars while switching, and was so doing when he fell be-tween two cars. The wheels passed over his neck, severing the head from the body. No blame is attached to the railroad company.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 22.—This afternoon man named Jesse Wilkinson, a hotel-keeper i

Urbana, while standing on the railroad track looking to see if an expected train on the Indimapolis, Bloomington & Western was in signt, was run over by a switching-engine and so mutilated that he died in haif an hour. Wilkinson had resided in this county over twenty years. He was about 60 years oid.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 22.—Charles
Brant, a German, was killed at McGraw's mills, south of Bay City, this afternoon, by a car load of lumber falling on him. Deceased was 82 and unmarried.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 22.—Three sons of William Downey loaded an old gun-barrel with powder and discharged it. The weapon burst, killing two of the boys and tearing off the hand of the other.

#### TRADE-DOLLARS.

People in San Francisco Grumbling Because Linderman Has Stopped Their Coinage—Instructions that He Is in with a Corner. San Francisco, Oct. 22.—Referring to Mint-Director Linderman's order stopping the coinage of trade-dollars at San Francisco, the Mint Bulletin says: "Whatever may have been the motive of Director Linderman, it is the average judgment at this distance that he has reade. judgment at this distance that he has made a mistake. The first effect of the order has been mistake. The first effect of the order has been to send trade-dollars up for the benefit of a few lucky ones who happen to control the stock, and to subject the Director to a suspicion that his conduct is not altogether unselfish. All last week trade-dollars were dull and almost unsalable in this market at 96 cents. This morning, however, as soon as the Director's order was noised about, up went the price to 98 and 99 cents, with actual sales as high as 98%, some parties demanding par. As the stock here is from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, and in a few hands, this corner in trade-dollars is of great pecuniary profit. The statement that there is no demand is only partially true.

bented, 32; ayes, 30; noes, 2—South and Minnesota.

The distance of the colors, with a shipped over 7,000,000 of these coins, with a prospect of an average continued demand of at least 50,000 per month. The trade-dollar has taken such root in China and the East India markets as to justify this statement, and this demand cannot be satisfied with fine silver. One of our banks has alone sent six millions in trade-dollars to protect the Indians in their to promote their early civilization intrade dollars to promote their early civilization mitzation."

It is trade-dollar and the East Indies that would not have gone to promote their early civilization the order of the Director which does not clearly appear at this distance. We are credibly informed that attempts are being made to circulate trade-dollars in the Western States in direct violation of the regulations of the Mint. It is known that the Philadelphia Mint has been coining in excess of the export demand, and the natural inference is that some have gone into local circulation. We happen to know that \$200,000 have been sent from San Francisco to cities in the West, and that if the price had gone to 95 cents more would have been shipped."

#### POLITICAL.

SENATOR WOODIN. HIS REASONS FOR WITHDRAWING PROM THE FIELD AS A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION. from the Palmyra (Wayne County) Courier, Oct. 19.
At a consultation of prominent gentlemen from both Cayuga and Wayne Countles, held a the Palmyra Hotel on Wednesday morning, called together by Mr. Woodin, who was himself present, that gentleman, after stating his views at some length and listening to the views of the other gentlemen present, said that under all the existing circumstances of the case he felt a great delicacy at remaining on the tleket with even the faintest shadow of suspicion that it might hazard the success of the Senatorial contest in this district. He never could forgive himself, he said, if, by remaining on the ticket, he should be the means of placing a Democrat in the seat which he had so long filled in the Senate Chamber. While a number of gentlemen present were sanguine in their belief that his election was as certain as feats and figures could make it he felt that he felt a great delicacy at remaining on the ticket their belief that his election was as certain as facts and figures could make it, he felt that he ought not and could not remain in the field when even a small portion of the district had expressed hostility to his nomination. Whether this hostility arose from prejudice or other cause, it mattered not; that it did exist he had reason to holder a go he would refer a thousand times. o believe, and he would prefer a thousand t to secrible whatever political ambition he might have than jeopardize for a single moment the success of the ticket in the election. For these reasons he requested that the Senatorial Con-vention of Oct. 6 should be immediately recon-vened and a candidate placed upon the ticket who could draw the full party vote and unite in harmonious action all opposing elements. harmonious action all opposing elements.
-{Senator Woodin is the gentleman to who
Bill Tweed says he paid \$40,000 for voting for the Ring charter which enabled the Tammany gang to rob the city of about \$20,000,000.]

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A BABYISH QUARREL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 22.—The trouble already broken out as to who shall have the onor of tendering to Uncle Dick a reception on the occasion of his inaugural. Last week the Governor's Guard, a new militia company here, composed of young men of both political par-ties, tendered to the Governor-elect a reception and ball. Gov. Bishop was very much gratified by this mark of respect, and with profound thanks accepted the tender, but now the Young Men's Democratic Club come to the front and Men's Democratic Club come to the front and denounce the impertinence of the Guards. They declare they and they only are the proper party to pay honor to the incoming Governor. The Evening Statesman, a small Democratic sheet, comes to the support of the Democratic Club, ridiculing the Governor's Guard as "the kidgloved and pomatum-snelling gentry." The Club will demand that their rights be recognized, and just here the question arises: "What will Unde Dick do about it after having accepted the courtesy extended by the Guards!" eccepted the courtesy extended by the Guards! Whether the better class of the Democracy ca control the disturbing element in the Democratic Club and let the matter proceed as alread arranged remains to be seen, but at this time appearances are that there will be two seceptions of the control of the control

watertown, wis.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

Watertown, wis.

Watertown, wis., Oct. 22.—Edward P.
Allis, Greenback candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, and Col. George P. Goodman, of Milwaukee, addressed a large Greenback meeting at Music-Hali this evening.

## THE NEZ PERCES.

Gen. Howard Considerably Worked Up in

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BISMARCK, D. T., Oct. 22.—Gen. Howard and staff arrived here this morning and started East. Howard is en route to see Sheridan as to the disosal of Joseph and his band. He is be A. Lincoln to Gen. Miles' post at the mouth of the Tongue River with orders for the Seventh Cavalry to bring Joseph's crew overland to Lincoln to spend the winter, and there await final disposi-tion. They will be on the march next week and probably here. The steamer Benton brought Howard and his command. The Benton left probably here. The steamer Benton brought Howard and his command. The Benton left this evening for Omaha, whence the command goes to San Francisco for distribution. The command at Benton numbers 400 men and officers, consisting of companies of the Twenty-first Infantry, Capts. Mills, Burtoff, Jocelyn, and Pollock, and Lieuts. Haughey and Exonhead; companies of the Fourth officered by Capt. Miller, Capt. Throcharton, Capt. Cushing, Capt. Field, Capt. Morris, and Lieut. Humphrevs; one of the Eighth commanded by Capt. Wells; one of the Twelfth, Capt. Viven commanding officer in the abseuce of Gen. Howard. Capt. Miller is a Brevet-Colonel for gallant services in the Modocwar. Howard telegraphed to Sheridan from Bismarck his official report, which shows how the surrender was accomplished. Howard feels the injustice of the abuse of the newspapers, and shows very conclustvely that he had a considerable part in giving Miles his victory. Howard reports sixtv-eight citizens murdered and 179 soldiers killed during the whole campaign. He fears trouble if the surrendered Nez Perces are brought here. Miles and he promised them residence at Farmer's Post. The escaped members of the gang will revenge the broken promises. Gen. Sturgis, Capt. Moylan, Lieut. Hare, and Lieut. Garlington, of the Seventh are expected down to-morrow on the Silver City.

### CANADA.

The Great Fire at Portland-Ecclesiastical Relations with Politics Defined-Sitting Bull.

Special Dispatch to The Unicago Tribune.
St. John, N. B., Oct. 22.—The relief societies of Portland and St. John are acting in concert, and much suffering is being assuaged. Fifty families were provided with shelter, clothing, and food in Portland alone on Saturday and Sunday, and the committees are working so energetically and well that the distress will not be so terrible as was feared. Shelter is the main desideratum, and the want of suitable residences

desideratum, and the want of suitable residences for the poor is greatly felt. The relief organizations meet to-night to consider this point.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribina.

QUEBEC, Oct. 22.—The Archbishop and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church of the Province of Quebec have issued a joint pastoral defining the rights and duties of, electors, which, in accordance with instructions received from Rome, are of a more liberal-character than those heretofore prescribed by the Church.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribina.

OTTAWA, Oct. 22.—The Ebening Free Press, a Government organ, says: "Official information received by the Government to-day fully confirms the statement in the Associated Press dispatches of this morning of the meeting of the United States Indian Commission and Sitting Bull at Fort Walsh, and the contemptuous rejection by the Sioux Chief of the terms offered."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

rejection by the Sioux Chief of the terms offered."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
THREE RIVERS, Quebec, Oct. 22.—The topic
of conversation is the reading of a mandement
from the Episcopal chair of the Roman Catholic
Cathedral during high mass yesterday. It
seems that the Archbishop of this province, in
council with the other Bishops, has ordered all
priests in charge of cures not to meddle in any
way with political matters or elections, and the
brief sent by his Holiness the Pope during the
last visit of Bishop La Fleche to Rome was not
intended to allow them any such permission.
This is said to be one of the good results of his
Excellency Bishop Conrov's visit to Canada.

FINANCIAL.

San Francisco, Oct. 22.—The failure of the Carvill Carriage Manufacturing Company is announced. Liabilities, \$50,000. Assets nominally \$80,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—The Bank of Bunker Hill, at Bunker Hill, Ill., suspended this afternoon. Liabilities, \$6,000. The bank officials say depositors will be paid in full.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES. From the Hon. Thurlow Weed

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIE

Cures the Worst Pains in from Ones

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need any one anti-trom pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CUN FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is

DE. RADWAY.

Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIES After Using Them for Several Years.

After Using Them for Several Icars.

New York, Jan. 4, 1877.—Dran Sir: Having for early years used your medicines, doubtingly at the experiencing their efficacy with full confidence it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully knowledge the advantage we have derived from the number of the pills are resorted to as often as occasion the and always with the desired effect. The Ready many the liniment frequently and freely, almost harman poly the liniment frequently, and freely, almost harman polyment of the promised and the leged Wife.

> Job on Him. Three Real-Estate Men Go

New Suits, Divorces, Ju

The Only Pain Remedy A motion was made vesterday: Judge Williams by Nettie O'Nei rary alimony and solicitors her fickle lord, James O'Ne That instantly stops the most excreelating pains, also unfammation, and cures Concestions, whether of dungs, stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organs, and application

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES. known actor, who has playing "Divorce" in this O'Neill filed her bill on the 7th matter how violent or excruciating the pain, to GEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm. Crippled, Kerrom uralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer. RADWAY'S READY RELIE

flammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bla Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Bree Palpitation of the B Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Chilblains, and Frost Bites The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afort use and comfort. Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stonsed, Learnburn, Sick Headache, Disarrhea, Dysentery, Colk Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWATS. READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water, it better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE. PEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. Thereby remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever a gue and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet, Typho

ow, and other Fevers (sided by KADWAY'S PILL
idek as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty

## HEALTH! BEAUTY.

trong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh we to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, somet are the changes the body undergoes under the influen-of this truly wonderly made to the study wonderly Every Day an Increase in Flesh and

Weight is Seen and Felt. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wass and decomposition that are continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and the heast apartillan will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification and succeeds in diminishing the loss of purification and succeeds in diminishing the loss of purification and succeeds in diminishing the loss of purification and succeeds in the initial properties and patient will feel himself stronger, the food directing better, appetite improving, and flesh and weighting creasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrollous, Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Urinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel. Dishetes. Protts. Stoppage of Water. Incontinence of Urine. Brights Disease. Sibuminuria, and in all cases where there is brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick cloudy, mirely with substances like the white of an egg, or thread illustrates of the an incoloid dark biflour appearance and white bote-dust deposits, and when there is pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

Dr. Ranway-I have had Overlan Tumor is a ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there is no help for It." I first everything that we have mended, but nothing help everything that we have mended, but nothing help to be had no raith in it, be cause I had suffered for twelve years. I look six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Kanway "Pills, and we bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or reit, and I feel better, marter, as happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tuma was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this o you for the benefit of others. You capabilish it fyou choose.

PRICE,

\$1 Per Bottle.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER ANN ARDOR. Mich., April 30, 1875.—Dr. Rabwal, Rind Sir. 1 have been taking your Recoivent, Re-lating Pills, and the strength of the second of the year for ovarian thouse on the second of the most eminent physicians of our Medical College pro nonneed incursule. noanced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was mount of the pounds when I commenced with your remedies, as now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are at all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of lisolvent, nine of kellef, and twenty-four bottles of lisolvent, needicluse from to Grenvill. Please send my your book "False and True."

MRS. C. KRAPF.

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapt.

Dr. Radway—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to all you again. My health is greatly improved by the myour medicines. Three of the tumors are sail gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is gree, and improving, and my weight decreasing very medicine his summer is green, and improving, and my weight decreasing very medicine his summer to the wonder reat many calls this summer to the wonder reat many calls this summer to the wonder of the

#### DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Perfectly tasteless, eiegantly coated with swet of purge, regulate, purify, cleanes, and strengthes ways Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the seal, Liver, Bowels, Kidney, Bladder, Nervos & cases, Readache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indiana, Indian

READ FALSE AND TRUE

Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & OO. Warren st., New York, Information worth will be sent you.

THE COURT

Judge Williams Takes at the O'Neill Div Case.

The Handsome Actor C Contribute to Hi

Trials of a Patentee Who His Partner Has Put

ruptcy, with No As Speak of.

Confessions, E

ast, charging James with designed bigamy, on which account and bigamy, on which account a divorce and a suitable slice of the he has been frugally laying up. About two weeks after James davit denying specifically the ma and raising a strong suspicion had been taking rather extension the truth. A motion was made for alimony, but postponed. was once more raised by sever by O'Neill, or some friends for by O'Neill, or some friends for hof September, at the first time tallmony was made, Mrs. O'Neidavit to the same effect as the abill, in which she pleaded her pocuse for prosecuting her husban he had admitted the marriage nied that she was in conthers to ruin him, and finally infunds from him with which to produce of witnesses in her favor and Cleveland. At the same the of Alfred H. Seaman was filed that O'Neill had repeatedly adward married to combilanant. that O'Neill had repeatedly ad was married to complainant. Eyster also testified to Mrs. O'N utation, alleged that she had ever single been known by the name of had been obliged to maintain he since her husband's desertion. On the other hand, O'Neill hir filed a cast-iron affidavit, in which legal verbiage his lawyer up, he denied that he at any time, under any circumarried the aforesaid and a complainant, as in and by her sa complainant had therein and ther nor had he intimated to any anit homo that he had been married plainant, and all statements, a sasertions were wholly, absolute planiant, and state of the sassertions were wholly, absolute ifieldly false in substance and in H. H. Pratt also filed an affid of which was that the affidavit o whom he disrespectfully design of "Old Pop," was false in sub-

Sarah H. Howard being, a states, first duly sworn, said the spring became acquainted with der the name of Miss Walsh, an had repeatedly threatened that O'Neill marry her or supportulation. Mrs. Mary A. Brockman, a

Mrs. Mary A. Brockman, at Ilving with her husband at M street, as she is anxious should lieved her mind by charging the Mrs. O'Neill say in September, was not married to O'Neill, b claim he had married her so as the o'lling her so as a state o'lling claim he had married her so a out of him.

Kate Lothrop also seized on portune occasion, after giving a Pop, "to make known the his which she held Bro. O'Neill, at which she held Bro. O'Asil, an heart had never been saddened that he was a married man.
Finally, John O'Neill, taking ty as the fair Kate with Mr. See ic, testified that he had know years, and never in all that tin married man intimated that w Cleveland in destitute circums Interpolated with the readin

Cleveland in destitute circums Interpolated with the readin davits yesterday was natural amount of talk.

Mr. J. W. Hawley, solicitor said that at the present star nuch opportunity for argume was in straitened circumstance band was well off, and it was a should have some funds to p Mr. C. H. Reed, on behalt reading the affidavits, stated the cohabitation might constitute in the present case the compinarriage at a specific timenot produced any testimony or clergyman performing the that omission threw a picion on her case. He did nowhere alimony had been allow was denied. If there was could be no divorce, and the for alimony.

Judge Williams declined to argument from complainant's he would not try the quest infidavits. Judging by them riage. But the woman had eard of enable her to endeav ber case. Affidavits did not the fact, for the testimony wome often change the looks thought he ought to allow a complainant for alimony and the hurried on her case it months. This would not be jury to Mr. O'Neill, as he wa The sum of \$100 was then alle fees, to be paid within ten day for alimony, the first install.

fees, to be paid within ten day for alimony, the first install Nov. 1. The final hearing Nov. 26. George W. Wilson yeste against Franklin Emery, to been deceived by his smo states that in February last states that in February last able improvement in car heard of this and laid a plasfraudulently acquire an intion. He offered to convey Winchester avenue valued \$7,500 cash in a short time Compainant accepted the patent issued, and conterest to Emery. He the latter to fulfill his part o but he, by numerous pisusib cuses, evaded the subject as and then finally denied that rive any house or pay any in stated, however, that he suc written agreement from contransfer of the patent, but o conditions resting on him, a be bound by the written con at the time he claimed it wand would not make any diff would faithfully keep his part now asks that Emery in transfer of his patent, but or conditions resting on him, a be bound by the written con at the time he claimed it wand would not make any diff would faithfully keep his part now asks that Emery in transfer his interest of the patent in the patent in the conditions are the time he claimed it wand would not make any diff would faithfully keep his part now asks that Emery in transfer his interest in the conditions are the conditions and the conditions are the c

would faithfully keep his ant now asks that Emery preassign his interest in the enjoined from transferring defraud him of his rights.

THE APPELLAT put in a whole day's work y important case was that People, involving the queswas necessary to deposit in cases the amount of the tan Messrs. Adams and Bothe city and county respective appeal dismissed, beca Court below had neglecamount of the taxes, and it refused an appeal on that remedy, therefore, was by terror. error.
Mr. J. P. Wilson, on aptended that, having give and prepared and filed a was legally before the finent had been entered in not. The case was then ment by the Judges.

The call of the docket be crry vs.

About ten days ago the A. Gage, in the suit of and his bondsmen, filed a case stroken from the di motion was argued, Gage ing that the suit had bee several years, and no iss joined, all the time having ruments on desurrers.

Thurlow Weed RSING R. R. REMEDIES

REMEDIUS.

for Several Years. Draw Sir: Having for sermes, donotingly at first, but
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THURLOW WEED.

R. R. EADY RELIEF ains in from Oneu

E HOUR READY RELIEF IS A CURI Pain Remedy est excreciating pains, allays Congestions, whether of the or other giands, or organs

WENTY MINUTES, READY RELIEF INSTANT EASE.

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ins, and Frost Bites READY RELIEF to the part half a tumbler of water will in mps. Spasms, Sour Stomach, e. Diarrhea, Dysentery College and Internat Pains, early a bottle of RADWAYS, hem. A few drops in water sin from change of water, it may or Bitters as a stimulant.

AND AGUE. orid that will cure Fever an cous, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhota (aided by KADWAY'S FILLS (EADY RELIEF. Fifty cen

BEAUTY!

Blood-Increase of Flesh and Heautiful Complexion secure

ADWAY'S

ian Resolvent ishing cures; so quick; so raph madergoes under the influence medic.ne, that ncrease in Flesh a

Seen and Felt. BLOOD PURIFIER

areaparillian Resolvent excel all a cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, n diseases, but it is the only pos-

Bladder Complaints, enes. Gravel, Diabetes, Drossy, noontinence of Urine, Bright's and in all cases where there are the water is thick, cloudy, mixed a white of an erg, or threats like a morbid, dark billous appea-at deposits, and when there is a action when passing water, and back and along the loins.

elve Years' Growth dway's Resolvent

te had Ovarian Tumor in the all the doctors said "there was a everything that, was recompleted me. I saw your Resolved." It, but had no faith in it, betwelve years. I took six bottles box of kadway's Pilla, and two elief; and there is not a sign of , and I feel better, smarter, and twelve years. The worst tumo, the bowels, over the groin. I the benefit of others. You can HANNAH P. KNAFF. - \$1 Per Bottle.

TANT LETTER. on a tree. My weight was 275 heed with your remedies, and ad ten pounds, but they are not ken twenty-four bottles of He and twenty-four bottles of pills in G. Grenvill. Please send me True."

MRS. C. KRAPF.

from Mrs. C. Krapf. ir: I take the liberty to address a greatly improved by the use of a of the tumors are entirely early so. Dropay is gone, health weight decreasing very fast, at the control of the decreasing very fast. I call in this summer to inculte of medicine has done for make the results of the respect of the respect of the respect of with Mrs. C. KRAPF. Mrs. C. KRAPF. A with Mrs. Krapf. She is any benevoient. She has been the tot persons afflicted with interieard of some wonderful cure spectfully. EBERBACH & CO. ag. 18. 1875.

ADWAY'S ING PILLS!

gantly coated with sweet gum, cleanse, and strengthen. Base of all disorders of the somitions, and the somition of the somitio

SE AND TRUE.

Judge Williams Takes a Whack at the O'Neill Divorce

THE COURTS.

The Handsome Actor Ordered to Contribute to His Alleged Wife.

Case.

Trials of a Patentee Who Claims that His Partner Has Put Up a Job on Him.

Three Real-Estate Men Go into Bankruptcy, with No Assets to Speak of.

New Suits, Divorces, Judgments. Confessions, Etc.

A motion was made vesterday morning before A motion was made vesterday morning before Judge Williams by Nettie O'Neill for temporary alimony and solicitor's fees from ber fickle lord, James O'Neill, the well-known actor, who has lately been playing "Divorce" in this city. Mrs. O'Neill filed her bill on the 7th of September ast, charging James with desertion, adultery, and bigamy, on which account she asked for a divorce and a suitable slice of the \$15,000 which he has been frugally laying up for a rainy day.

About two weeks after James filed an affidavit denying specifically the marriage with her, and raising a strong suspicion that some one had been taking rather extensive liberties with had been taking rather extensive interties with the truth. A motion was made by Mrs. O'Neill for alimony, but postponed. Yesterday this motion came up, and the question of veracity was once more raised by several affidavits filed by O'Neill, or some friends for him. On the 22d of September, at the first time the motion for almony was made, Mrs. O'Neill put in an affidavit to the same effect as the allegations in her almooy was made, Mrs. O'Neill put in an affidavit to the same effect as the allegations in her bill, in which she pleaded her poverty as an excuse for prosecuting her husband, charged that he had admitted the marriage repeatedly, denied that she was in connivance with others to rain him, and finally asked for some funds from him with which to procure the evidence of witnesses in her favor in New York and Cleveland. At the same time the affidavit of Alfred H. Seaman was filed, he testifying that O'Neill had repeatedly admitted that he was married to complainant. Mrs. Jane E. Evster also testified to Mrs. O'Neill's good reputation, alleged that she had ever since her marriage been known by the name of O'Neill, and had been obliged to maintain herself by sewing since her husband's desertion.

On the other hand, O'Neill himself yesterday field a cast-iron affidavit, in which, with all the legal verbiage his lawver could rake up, he denied that he in any way, at any time, under any circumstances, had married the aforesaid and above-mentioned complainant, as in and by her said bill the said complainant had therein and theretofore charged, nor had heintimated to any animal of the grenus homo that he had been married to said complainant and all statements, allegations, and assertions were wholly, absolutely, and unqualifiedly false in substance and in fact.

H. H. Pratt also filed an affidavit, the burden of which was that the affidavit of A. H. Seaman, whom he disrespectfully designates by the title of "Old Pop," was false in substance and fact, etc.

Sarah H. Howard being, as she carefully

etc.
Sarah H. Howard being, as she carefully states, first duly sworn, said that she had last spring became acquainted with Mrs. O'Nelll under the name of Miss Walsh; and that the latter had sweaterfully threatened that she would make had repeatedly threatened that she would make

Style.

Mrs. Mary A. Brockman, a married woman, living with her husband at No. 2934 Silver street, as she is anxious should be known, relieved her mind by charging that she had heard Mrs. O'Neill say in September, 1875, that she was not married to O'Neill, but intended to claim he had married her so as to make money out of him.

Kate Lothrop also seized on the present opportune occasion, after giving a flings at "Old

Kate Lothrop also seized on the present op-portune occasion, after giving a fling, at "Old Pop," to make known the high estimation in which she held Bro. O'Neill, and to say that her heart had never been saddened by the suspicion that he was a married man. Finally, John O'Neill, taking the same liber-

amount of talk.

Mr. J. W. Hawley, solicitor for Mrs, O'Neill, said that at the present stage there was not much opportunity for argument. Mrs. O'Neill was in straitened circumstances, while her husband was well off, and it was only right that she should have some funds to prosecute her suit.

Mr. C. H. Reed, on behalf of O'Neill, after reading the affidavits, stated that long-continued

should have some funds to prosecute her suit.

Mr. C. H. Reed, on behalf of O'Neill, after reading the affidavits, statel that long-continued cohabitation might constitute a marriage, but in the present case the complainant relied on a marriage at a specific time. She, however, had not produced any testimony of the magistrate or elegyman performing the ceremony, and that omission threw a cloud of suspicion on her case. He did not know of a case where alimony had been allowed if the marriage was denied. If there was no marriage, there could be no divorce, and there was no ground or alimony.

Judge Williams declined to hear any further argument from complainant's counsel. He said he would not try the question of marriage on indavits. Judging by them there was no marriage. But the woman hall everything at stake, and she should be allowed a reasonable sum to enable her to endeavor to establish her case. Affidavits did not always establish he rease. Affidavits did not always establish her case. The bought he ought to allow a reasonable sum to complainant for alimony and solicitor's fees. If the hurried on her case it could be tried in a month. But he would not be of any material injury to Mr. O'Neill, as he was a man of means. The sum of \$100 was then allowed for solicitor's fees, to be paid within ten days, and \$50 a month for alimony, the first installment to be paid by Nov. 1. The final hearing was then set for Nov. 26.

An unportunate paternare.

Nov. 16. The final hearing was then set for Nov. 26.

AN UNFORTUNATE PATENTEE.

George W. Wilson yesterday fled a bill against Franklin Emery, telling how he had been deceived by his smooth promises. He states that in February last he invented a valuable improvement in car-couplers. Emery heard of this and laid a plan, as is charged, to franduently acquire an interest in the invention. He offered to convey a house and lot on Winchester avenue valued at \$2,200, and pay \$7,800 cash in a short time, for a half interest. Complainant accepted the proposition, had a patent issued, and conveyed a half interest to Emery. He then called on the latter to fuffill his part of the agreement, but he, by numerous plausible and dilatory excuses, evaded the subject as long as possible, and then finally denied that he had agreed to give any house or pay any money. It may be stated, however, that he mercedied in getting a and then finally denied that he had agreed to give any house or pay any money. It may be stated, however, that he succeeded in getting a written agreement from complainant as to the transfer of the patent, but omitted to insert the conditions resting on him, and he now seeks to be bound by the written contract only, though at the time he claimed it was only temporary and would not make any difference, and that he would faithfully keep his promise. Complainant now asks that Emery may be compelled to reassign his interest in the patent and may be the condition of the rights.

THE APPELLATE COURT

defraud him of his rights.

THE APPELLATE COURT

put in schole day's work yesterday. The only important case was that of Matteson vs. The People, involving the question as to whether it was necessary to deposit in court in tax-appeal cases the amount of the taxes levied.

Messrs. Adams and Rountree, on behalf of the city and county respectively, moved to have the appeal dismissed, because the parties in the Court below had neglected to deposit the amount of the taxes, and the County Court had refused an appeal on that ground. The only remedy, therefore, was by mandamus or writ of error.

Mr. J. P. Wilson.

remedy, therefore, was by mandamus or writ of error.

Mr. J. P. Wilson, on appellant's behalf, contended that, having given a satisfactory bond, and prepared and filed a bill of exceptions, he was legally before the Court, whether judgment had been entered in the lower court or not. The case was then taken under advisement by the Judges.

The call of the docket begins to day.

CITY Vs. Gage.

About ten days ago the attorneys for David A. Gage, in the suit of the city against him and his bondsmen, filed a motion to have the case stricken from the docket. Yesterday the motion was argued, Gage's attorneys contending that the suit had been on the docket for several years, and no issue had as yet been joined, all the time having been taken up in arguments on demurrers to the declarations or the

the pleas, and that it was not just that it should be pending undetermined so long.

Judge Booth, however, overruled the motion on the ground that a suit of such importance could not be brought to issue like an ordinary case, and that it did not appear that the demurrers had been interposed by the plaintiff for delay. ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE BOARD OF TRADE

ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE BOARD OF TRADE MAN.

Bernard Fowler, a member of the Board of Trade, filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday to prevent the Board of Directors from expelling him. The complaint against him was made by O. R. Roach & Co. on a claim for \$250. He claims that there is some misunderstanding, and that he does not owe them anything.

A motion for injunction was at once made before Judge Williams, but after hearing the bill the Judge said there was one fatal defect, in that it did not allege that Fowler had made any defense before the Board when the charge was heard against him. But besides that, in a case of that character involving only \$250, he did not think a bill would be drawn that would justify an injunction. The motion was therefore overruled, but leave was given complainant's counsel to amend.

charles Sallen filed a bill yesterday against his wife, Elizabeth Sallen, asking for a divorce on the ground of desertion.

In the case of Hudnut vs. The Chicago & Illinois River Railroad Company, Judge Drummond yesterday entered an order on the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, one of the defendants, compelling it to make report of the operations of the Chicago & Illinois River Road, of which it has a lease, and of the carnings and expenses of the same.

expenses of the same.

Judge Williams is engaged in hearing the case of Bridget Fox et al. vs. Elizabeth Long et al., involving the title to the property on the northeast corner of Peck court and State street, and the question of the sanity or insanity of its former owner, Patrick Egan. The bill is brought to get a side a conveyance of the property to Mrs. o set aside a conveyance of the property to Mrs. Long by her brother, Patrick Egan, on the ground that he was insane when he made the deed. The complainants are his other brothers and sisters. The broperty is worth \$30,600 to \$40,000. Messrs. Moran, English & Wolf, Patrick McHugh, and D. E. K. Stewart for complainants, and Robert Hervey, Snowhook, Johnston & Gray, and Sheldon & Waterman for the defendants. The trial promises to last a week or two.

defendants. The trial promises to last a week or two.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

J. W. Carrington, Jr., real-estate dealer at Room 7, 94 Washington street, filed his voluntary petition in bankruptcy vesterday. His secured debts amount to \$31,400, and the unsecured to \$30,905.61, besides \$102,500 as surety. The only assets are equities of redemption in divers tracts of real estate mortgaged for nearly its full value. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

Brainerd T. Smith, also a real-estate dealer, at 202 LaSalle street, showed up the condition of his property in bankruptcy. His secured debts foot up \$4,702, and the unsecured \$14,-185.41. The only assets are some real estate incumbered so as to be practically worthless. Reference to Register Hibbard.

Granville W.-Alexander, a real-estate dealer at No. 92 Washington, also joined his brothers in business in the bankruptcy court. His schedule shows \$277,804 of unsecured debts chiefly due to O. T. Southworth. No assets. Referred to Register Hibbard.

The voluntary assignment of E. J. Denison was yesterday set aside, and the Assignee directed to account with the Assignee in Bankruptcy. In the case of Fred Gopplasroeder, an order was made directing the sale of the assets at 40 cents on the inventory price.

R. E. Jenkins was yesterday appointed Assignee of Mosher & Brother.

An Assignee will be chosen at 10 s. m. to-day for E. D. Reinero.

The composition meeting of the Frank Douglas Machinery Company is set for 10 a. m. to-day. BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

as Machinery Company is set for 10 a. m. to-day.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

S. P. Farrington and J. Schmiahl began a suit for \$2,000 yesterday against O. J. Gilman.

V. K. Glass sued William Brahmstedt and G. W. Miller for \$1,500.

Austin Tomlinson, for the use of C. H. Booth, Assignee, commenced a suit for \$3,000 against J. D. Harvey.

CIRCUFT COURT.

William Hertschmidt sued Mrs. Harding, wife of A. W. Harding, for \$1,000, and he also sued Harding himself for a like amount.

George Baum, for the use of Charles Bierwirth, began a suit to recover \$2,000 against John Schaller.

CRIMINAL COURT.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Anton Wolfewas found guilty of driving away a horse, and was sentenced to five days in the County Jail.

County Jail.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DEUNMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set case Hill & McKechnie
vs. Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

JUDGE GARY—108 to 113, 115 to 118, and 121 to
130, inclusive. No. 107, Martin vs. Fingcan, on
trial. Finally, John O'Nelli, taking the same liberty as the fair Kate with Mr. Seaman's patronymic, testified that he had known Jim for several years, and never in all that time had that much married man intimated that wife No. 1 lived in Cleveland in destitute circumstances.

Interpolated with the reading of all these affidavits yesterday was naturally a considerable support of talk.

Judge Booth—Set case term No. 870, and cal-

endar Nos. 190, 201 to 213, inclusive, except 204. No case on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call announced.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—No. 518, For vs.

trial, and good for a week or two.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—NO. 518, For vs. Long on trial, and good for a week or two.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CERCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—R. L. Bates vs. Benjamin Newman, \$2, 300. 92.—B. S. Chace vr. Benjamin Newman, \$2, 251. 50.—E. L. Bates vs. Olin R. Brouse, \$2, 993. 75.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. M. Adsit vs. Hibbard Porter, \$518. 50.—A. Ja Snell vs. N. A. Kindberg, \$223. 47.

JUDGE GARY—J. R. Bigley vs. J. S. Bassett and J. E. Beaver, \$108. 07.—W. J. Downs vs. Same, \$86. 80.—E. C. Larned vs. William Hansbrough, \$4. 932. 91.

CINCULT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Martin-Miller vs. Thomas O'Brien and Henry Powers, \$107. 82.

JUDGE ROGERS—J. L. Wayne & Son vs. O. T. Southworth, \$300.—C. W. Penn vs. Sussan A. Gould, \$105.—J. Y. Scammon vs. Washington S. Crilly, \$309.

JUDGE BOOTH—G. H. Norris vs. Ernst N. Niegelson, \$410. 66.—Field, Leiter & Co. vs. Joseph A. Garner; verdict, \$317.96.—Christins Bergman vs. Isaac and Dina Pflaum; verdict, \$75. 25.—S. Loomis vs. John Duffy and Philip Koehler, \$149.04.

SOUTH CAROLINA MILITIA.

The "National" versus the "State" Guard-How the Negro Regiments Were

GREENVILLE, S. C., Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1877 .-The Militia law of South Carolina was taken almost verbatim from that of New York, even to the name of "National Guard." Under Republican rule there were, of course, negro offi-cers, both in the line and staff, especially as four-sevenths of those subject to military duty were colored citizens. Colorphobia, therefore, it nothing else, prevented the organization of white companies. Such white military companies as did exist were outside of law, if not in defiance of it. To some of them State arms were loaned, but many purchased their own arms. The colored regiments were their own arms. The colored regiments were armed by the State, Gov. Scott having received from the United States 10,000 Springfield rifles, which were subsequently aftered into breechloaders. This legal and natural action has always figured as chief among the outrages perpetrated upon "our people." The South Carolina Democrat will assert defiantly that "a nigger" won't fight, and yet the drilling of a colored militia company was usually enough to throw a whole neighborhood into a fit of real or simulated terror. From the age of 16 to 60 every white man in the State carries deadly weapons habitually, and every house has its rifle. It would be safe to assert that the 350,000 white inhabitants of this State own more private arms—rifles, revolvers, and bowie-knives—than do—the 6,000,000 of people who inhabit New York and Pennsylvania. Nevertheless, the existence of 10,000 muskets in the hands of negro militiamen called for instant action as soon as the surrender of vania. Neverticless, the existence of value musicits in the hands of negro militiamen called for instant action as soon as the surrender of April 10 put power into Wade Hampton's hands. He addressed himself to the work of calling in all State arms without one week's delay. Agents were appointed in every county with orders to hunt out every one and forward them to Columbia. The work has been thorquely done. The arms have been collected, repaired, and reissued, but not to colored men. As fast as they are put in complete order they have been handed over to white rifle clubs, and at last the South Carolina Democracy feel safe. The only real "National Guard" has disappeared. By order of Wade Hampton the blue uniform gives place to a gray one, and the name "National" is to be superseded by "State" Guard. The time has not yet come to change the flag, however.

Krupp field pieces, at 40,000 francs, (£1,000 sterling) per battery; 7,000,000 of Chassepot cartridges, at 35 francs per 1,000; two large irondads for £35,000; 4,000 Winchester carbines and 40,000 uniforms, prices not stated. The charges do not appear on the whole unreasonable, but it would much tend to facilitate bloodshed if those who deal in war equipments would publish occasionally a list of their prices. To small nations in embarrassed circumstances and with limited means such information would be especially invaluable. At present nations are, as a rule, all in the dark as regards the cost of war, and often jump into it without even including in their estinates the expenses of wooden legs and coffins,—two of the most indispensable adjuncts of glory.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

BEGRET.
Upon the hearthstone of the dying year,
The flame-nued leaves, like embers, flash and die,
And tell us, with a whisp'ring voice, so low,
That Summer's gone, and hoary Winter's nigh. And so Regret, like dead leaves on the Earth, Comes to our hearts and lives, so slow, at last, And leaves its mark on things once bright, now

dead—
The mem'ries of a happy life now past.
W. C., Jr. CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1877. AN OLD LADY ON THE TRAIN.

Keokuk Constitution.

There was a nervous, fidgety sort of a lady on the K. & D. M. passenger train coming east the other day, and as the cars pulled up to Monroe She had been imagining all kinds of disasters on the way from Des Moines; had seen herself torn to pieces, the remnants collected and buried, and had suffered enough real agony to carry her through a balf-dozen railroad accidents. The sight of the coffins was the last straw which broke the back of the camel-her shawl she wore, and she resolved that if she didn't say something she should die. Leaning over she grasped a commercial traveler in the seat in front by the arm:

"Young man, what are all those coffins for?"

"Young man, what are all those coffins for?" she asked.
The commercial traveler was busy footing up orders, so he replied briefly:
"To bury people."
"Yes, but what do they have so many for?"
"Unhealthy country—lots of doctors," said the drummer.
"You can't deceive me, young man," said the female in hysterical tones, "there has been an accident."
The drummer nodded. The drummer nodded.
"And lots of people have been killed."

Another nod.
"And plenty torn to pieces maybe beyond recognition!"
Nod number three.
"My good gracious! and some burned to death and their remains gathered up in a scoophovel?"
Another bob of the drummer's head.
Before she asked the next question she pre-

Before she asked the next question she prepared to faint.

"Oh, my, I feel—feel—so weak. When did it happen?"

"About ten years ago," said the drummer as he started for the smoking-car.

The woman straightened back in her seat with a click like unto that made by the opening of the blade of a jack-knife which has a stiff spring, and made a wild claw for the conductor who was passing. She caught him. She held him. She called his attention to those coffins, and asked what they were to be used for. There is only one answer to that question. The one the drummer gave, and the conductor responded in like manner.

"There has been an accident on this road," said

ke manner.

"There has been an accident on this road,"said
he excited female.

"Not for years—not on this road," said the You are sure!" "Dead sure."
"But one's liable to happen?"
"Yes'm."

"It might happen to the next train behind accident."
And she fell on the conductor's neck and wept, and the blushing fellow thought he would rather stand seventeen collisions and a blow-up than to pass through the smiles and snickers of the rest of the passengers.

THE HORBORS OF BOSTON WATER. New York Graphic.

"Prof. Reinsch, having carefully tested the water used by the Bostonians, says the microscope reveals the existence of fourteen distinct

made my life a torment and drove me again to rum."

"It was the Lobeza that ruined me," said another red-nosed, ragged object. "Vainly I tried to reform. Vainly I essayed cold water. With myriads of Lobeza in every drop pouring in Mordes through the diaphragm and rioting in my duodenum, destroying appetite and consuming all the tissues, could I avoid the temporary relief afforded by rum? I could not, and here I am."

A strong taint of bucket-shop gin pervaded the air as the next speaker opened his mouth, while delirium glared in his eye. "The devils of Dinobryina are in me even now. I feel them in every nerve like consuming fire. Gin, gin, give me gin!" and he rushed howling from the

in every nerve like consuming fire. Gin, gin, give me gin!" and he rushed howling from the room.

"Five years ago," said the fourth speaker, "I swore never to touch another drop of liquor. That very day for the first time I swallowed a glass of Boston water. A Rotiferze lay there in ambush. I swallowed him. Neither by day nor by night has that Rotiferze within me ceased his rotations. Sometimes he is in my head, sometimes in my heels. Whisky alone will quiet his rotations and my misery."

"If the Prohibitionists," said the next party, "can prohibit Periclinia and Entomostracas, let 'em try it on me. I am their victim."

"And I have the Cladoceras," said another. "What avails total abstinence and cold water when every draught brings a new army of such monsters to devastate one's inmards!"

The last man said: "Mine is the Malacostraca, from Boston water. Dislodge him I cannot. Gin and bitters only will quiet him. I have to choose between the agony of the Malacostracas devouring me and drunkenness."

Then they went off all together to a forlorn-looking saloon, and as they huddled at the bar were heard calling, one after another, "I want something for my Rhizopoda!" "Give us an anti-Lobeza cocktail!" "Some Periclinia anti-dote from the jug in the corner there!" "Rotiferze curative bitters!" "Make me an Entomostraca punch exterminator!" "Gim-me sum o' that brandy to knock the spots out o' them Cladoceras!" "Quick, barkeeper, some gin! The Malacostracas inside o' me are bitin' like thunder."

The Lordon World tells why the Periclinia file.

The Lordon World tells why the Periclinia.

PAPAL ERYSIPELAS.

The London World tells why the Pope dismissed his old physician, Dr. Pellagallo. It says: "One morning the Pope, feeling a good deal of soreness on one of his shoulders, drew Pellagallo's attention to it. The Doctor looked at the place, recognized the presence of inflam-mation, jumped at the conclusion that erysipemation, jumped at the conclusion that crysipelas had set in, and left the Vatican, convinced that the days of Pins IX. were numbered. Crossing the bridge of St. Angelo, he met the correspondent of the Nazione, on his way to the Vatican in search of material. 'How is the Holy Father this morning?' he inquired. The Doctor shook his head, and pronounced the word crysipelas. 'Dio mio, then his end is near?' Exactly so'; and the press man wheeled round, went direct to the telegraph office, and wired the all-important news to his paper. The discomfort felt by the Pope was caused by nothing worse than an incipient boil; but the 'scare' having been traced to the Doctor, the irritation spread to the Pontiff's temper, and Pellagallo was discharged."

DOWN IN A SILVER MINE.

Virginia (Nen.) Enterprise.

Those who have never personally inspected the lower levels of our mines may obtain some idea of the degree of heat to be found therein by visiting the Savage works at the change of white. The men-packed together as close as Price Lists for Bloodshedding.

Price Lists for Bloodshedding.

The Greeks appear to be preparing for the "tug of war." Eight hundred cases, containing about 19,000 Chassepot rifles of the stock recently purchased in Germany, arrived the other day in the Pirzeus, and a further cargo of material was hourly expected from Trieste. According to one of the Greek papers, the representative of a leading firm of army contractors has offered to furnish the Greek Government with the following supply within a month, and on favorable conditions for the Government: Twenty batteries of shifts. The men—packed together as close as the standing bot, for all the world like a bunch of asparagus just lifted from the pot. They make their appearance in a cloud of steam that pours up continuously from the "depths profound," and are dimly seen until they step forth upon the floor of the works. As the men land and separate each earlies with him for half a minute his little private cloud of vapor. As this passes off the man is seen to be naked from the waist up, his skin as wet as though he had just been lifted to not have a supple of the case.

them—besides the steam—an amount of heat that may be felt by the spectator as they pass. All this is at the top of the shaft, where it is considered quite cool,—what, then, must it be hundreds of feet below, where the men started from—down where the water stands at 157 degrees Fahrenheit! Down there no steam is seen,—it is too hot for it. It is only when the hot, moist air coming up from the lower regions strikes, the cool air toward the top of the shaft that it takes the form of steam. Down there where the men come from you must keep your hands off the pump column and the pipes, and if you pick up any iron tool you will at once put it down without being told to do so. Down there they handle things with gloves on, or wrap rags about the drills they are guiding and iron apparatus they are moving, and down there, too, you will learn to keep your mouth shut after you have drawn a few mouthfuls of hot air into your lungs.

Perspire! It is no name fo it. You are like a sponge that is being squeezed. You are ready to believe that you have 10,000,000 pores to every square inch of surface, or as many more as any authority may mention, and that all these pores are as big as the cells of a honey-comb. You go for ice-water, andit almost seems to hiss as it passes down your throat,—you keep going for it, and thus, in a short time, find out what becomes of the tons and tons of ice that are daily consumed in the mines. Remain below among the miners for an hour or two, and when you are finally popped out at the top of the shaft, all red-hot and steaming, among the other asparagus sprouts, you will appreciate the beauty, the light, and the coolness of the upper world.

"I came to this town to buy a house and ot," said Charles Griffin, as he came before the

desk. "What with?" asked the Court. "With cash-money-rocks-greenbacks-wealth!" exclaimed the prisoner, as he pulled

wealth!" exclaimed the prisoner, as he pulled out a wallet as big as a pound loaf of bread.

"Well, did you buy?"

"No, sir, I didn't," growled the prisoner, as he replaced his wallet. "I had only taken about four drinks when—"

"You took four drinks, eh?"

"Yes, sir. That was in the forenoon."

"And what did you do in the afternoon?"

"I had only taken about five drinks in the afternoon when—"

"That's nine drinks," interrupted the Court, looking up from a blotting-pad. "You must have been stepping pretty high up by that time."

me."
"I was over here somewhere in this direction "I was over here somewhere in this direction looking at a beautiful house. It had fourteen bay windows on it, and there were four doorknobs on the doors, two pairs of front steps, and more windows than I ever saw in a house before. I was buying that house for \$18,000, when along came a policeman and drew me down here." "Yes, we teach drawing lessons," mused the

"Yes, we teach drawing lessons," mused the Court.

"And now I want to see three of the best lawyers in this town," continued the man, hauling out his big wallet again.

"And I want to see a \$5 bill to settle this case," replied his Honor. "You were drunk, quarrelsome, ugly, and mean, and you have been lying to me about your wanting to buy a house and lot. You are a petrified wag from Chicago, and you haven't cash enough to buy a base-ball club. Come down or take thirty days."

"Isn't there any one here who will go out and get me a few lawyers?" asked Charles as he looked around. There wasn't.

"Rob me—imprison me—take my life!" exclaimed the prisoner, as he flung his big wallet on the floor and entered the corridor.

Bijah picked up the receptacle, It contained four lumps of coal and a newspaper. It hadn't got over the Jay Cooke failure yet.

The Skobeleffs have a singular origin. In 1839 the Emperor Nicholas, while at a review of his whole army, ordered a Gen. Skobeleff to select the finest men in the army to form into a body of Imperial Guards. In the first regiment examined, the General came across a stalwart young soldier, who far surpassed his comrades in appearance. The soldier said that his name was Kobeleff, and that he came from village in the Province of Novgorod. The eneral, upon hearing this reply to an inquiry be had made, seemed greatly interested, and, being told that it was only the youth of Kobeleff that had hindered his advancement from the ranks, at once gave orders that he should be made a non-commissioned officer. That evening Gen. Skobeleff, at a dinner given to the officers of the regiment to which Kobeleff belonged, told an anecdote. He said that water used by the Bostonians, says the microscope reveals the existence of fourteen distinct animals in Boston water, belonging to the following order: Rhizopoda, lobeza dinobryina, periclinia, rotiferæ, entomostraca, cladocera, and malacostraca."

This was at a confessional experience meeting of professed Boston drunkards. "Yes," said the first speaker, who clung tottering to the back of his seat, "I could have reformed but for the diabolical Rhizopoda in the water of Boston. Every swallow I took sent hundreds of these Rhizopodas' into my system. They reveled in my cutrails. They permested to every wook and cranny of my being. They made my life a torment and drove me again to rum."

"It was the Lobeza that ruined me," said another reformed. Vainly I essaved cold water. "Vainly I essaved cold water."

"It was the reformed to the following one day at the Winter Palace. While keeping guard the Empress ed by, and, after looking at him a few moments, asked him his name. He replied that it was Kobeleff. "Kobeleff," said the Empress: "I don't like the sound of that name; for the future you are to be called Skobeleff. "From that time the Empress took an interest in his welfare, and eventually, through her favor, he became Alde-de-Camp to the Czar. "I have only one remark to make," said the General. "and that is that the young fellow whom I raised to be an officer to-day is the son of the brother I left at home to look after our village homestead." The nephew took his uncle's name, and subsequently himself became a General. It is his son, "Skobeleff the younger." who has just distinguished himself before

CREMORNE. Boston Post.
Whoever desires to write another "Pink Dominos," or kindred dramatic reflection of social weaknesses, must lay the scene elsewhere than at the Cremorne Gardens in this present year of grace. That notorious place of subur-ban entertainment for London is to be among ban entertainment for London is to be among the things that were, after enjoying a prosperous career of more than thirty years. It was a serious question whether the Middlesex magistrates would again give the lessee of this resort a musical and dancing license, but Mrs. Simpson, the owner of the property, removed the question from dispute by announcing her intention of converting it into building lots, the tenancy having expired. It had existed long enough to make a name—such as it was—that was familiar to sight-seers on both sides of the water, though the place had no particular history aside from the fact that the ground on which it was built formerly belonged to the noble family of Cremorne. The London Telegraph announces the change about to take place almost regretfully. It says: "That the cause of public morality will benefit in the slightest degree by the disappearance of these gardens it would be simply ridiculous to suppose. There is more harm done in a gin palace in one night than was ever done at Cremorne in a whole month; and in many respects the gardens were productive of really healthful and innocent recreation, whereas out of a giu-shop, from the moment the shutters are up in the morning until the moment that the last sot is turned out at night, nothing but black, stolid, unmitigated evil can come." Still it is likely that, while the neighborhood will become less known abroad, its residents will not be sorry that the gilded Cremorne is doomed.

An Ingenious Master of Time. the things that were, after enjoying a prosper ous career of more than thirty years. It was

AN INGENIOUS WASTE OF TIME.

New York Evening Past.

A Western educational magazine contained

some time ago an account of a very extraor-dinary method of teaching young children to write which has been introduced into a Phila delphia school. Each unfortunate youngster is

delphia school. Each unfortunate youngster is obliged to learn a long description of every letter of the alphabet by heart. After learning a description the class is treated to a view of the letter in black and white on the board.

The letter n, for instance, is briefly sketched, so far as we remember, as follows: "The letter n is two spaces high and three spaces in length; it is formed by an up stroke of two spaces with a curve to the right, a down stroke to the line, an up stroke of two spaces with a curve to the right, a down stroke to the line, and an upward curve to the left." This is no exaggeration; we may have omitted a word or two, but we have invented nothing.

If after this long rigmarole the pupils are wofully disappointed at the poor figure n cuts on the blackboard we cannot blame them. So much for n. Capital K must at least take up a page of description to itself and raise high expectations of the pictorial representation of some wonderful monster in the minds of these youthful victims of School-Trustee idiocy.

youthful victims of School-Trustee idiocy

Charles Lever, in the April before his death is described by a writer in the Catholic World as a hale, hearty, laughter-loving man of 60. There was mirth in his gray eye, joviality in the wink that twittered on his eyelid, saucy humor in his smile, and bon mot, wit, repartec, and rejoinder in every movement of his lips. His brilliant teeth and wonderful eyes flashed tobrilliant teeth and wonderful eyes hashed to-gether upon his visitor as he talked and laughed. His hair, very thin, but of a silky brown, fell across his forehead, and when it curtained his eyes he would jerk back his head,—this, too, at some telling crisis in a narrative when the par-ticular action was just the exact finish required to make the story perfect. He made great use of his hands, which were small and white and delicate as a woman's. He made play with them, threw them up in cestasy, or wrung them in mournfulness, just as the action of the mo-ment demanded. He was somewhat careless in his dress, but clung to the traditional high shirt-collar, merely compromising on the unawerving stock of the Brummel period.

It was a backward debtor who said: "The dues you say." A householder advertises rooms to let gentlemen furnished with gas.

About the most uncomfortable seat a man have, in the long run, is self conceit. A grave old man told his son that if he did not grow less dissipated he would shorten his days. "Then, dad," said the boy, "I shall lengthen my nights." lengthen my nights."

It was observed of a philosopher who was drowned in the Red Sea that "His taste would be suited, for he was a man of deep thinking, and always liked to go to the bottom."

King Kalakaua, practices on musical instru-ments and is a freethinker. It must be great comfort to an amateur musician to be able to dis-believe in the existence of a hell.—Worcester

Press.
Professor (describing ancient Greek theatre)—
"And it had no roof." Junior (sure he has caught
Professor in a mistake)—"What did they do, sir,
when it rained?" Professor (taking off his
glasses and pausing a moment)—"They got wet,
sir."—Princetonian.

Now remove the mosquito-bar. It isn't fair to take such a mean advantage of the few veterans, blind, crippled, and half-palsied, that drop down from the ceiling at midnight and blow their cracked bugles for a lunch. The hard-hearted wretch who keeps his mosquito-bar up in these hard times would refuse to give ice-cream to a befated tramp.

SEEING THE POINT. The intense excitement of the populace i political demonstration even in the Theatre Français. It was a one-act drama called "La Joie Fast Peur," written without thought of politics, by F. E. de Girardin, that brought on the demonstration. The drama is about mother who is informed that her only son mother who is informed that her only son is dead. Sympathizing friends tell her that the news may not be true. She replies that she read the notice of her son's death in an official Government report, and that the Government would not issue what was untrue. After she has repeated this remark several times, the simpleton of the play retorts: "But the Government may deceive itself." No sooner had the actor pronounced these words than an old gentleman in the parquet loudly cried out: "Very true." In another second the entire audience was upon its feet, and shouted out its assent to the old gentleman's remark with such a flood of cheering that the play had to be stopped for a few moments.

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West Madhson-st. near Western-av.
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CITY REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE—\$40 PER FOOT, 128X125; CORNER Marshield-av, and Polk-\$1.; bere is a bargain in the very beart of the city.

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\$450 each—Two lots 24x125, one block west of rail-road, on Warren-av.

Room 7, 178 Madison-st.

POR SALE—\$8,000—\$1,000 DOWN—NINE-ROOM two two story dwelling, and lot 37 feet front south on Van Buren-st., between Lincoln and Robey; street-cars in front; bargain.

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Western-av., for \$10 per front foot. T. LYMAN,
No. 17 Portland Block. No. 17 Portland Block.

POR SALE—CENTRAL IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, valued at \$5, 400, bringing an annual rental of \$540. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 138 Lake-st.

POR SALE—EAST FRONT ON WABASH-AV., near Sixteenth-st., 35 feet, 42 feet, or 77 feet, well improved; we are determined to sell; make best offer; time given for a large part of the purchase money. PEKIN TEA COMPANY, 378 State-st.

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COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. TOR SALE—\$40 PER ACRE—240 ACRE FARM ONE mile cast of depot on Alton Railroad, seventeen miles from Chicago Court-House; framed dwelling, two-story and hasement: one of he best orchards in the county; lasting water, all fenced; floacres in young timber; terms easy; \$100 per acre was retused three years ago for seventeen the property of the property 179 Madison-st.

NOB'S ALE -1N 70F THE BEST WESTERN STATES, some very choice farming lands in tracts of 40 to 640 deres: title perfect; will sell at cash value and give any time wanted at low interest. Address the owner, 0, J. STOUGH. 123 Dearborn-st. FINANCIAL.

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Without removal, or on good collaterals. C. B.
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Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1985.

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MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT FOR FIVE years, in sums of \$1,000 and over, on farms or brick business blocks in Northern Illinois. E. SAN-FORD, Morris, Orundy Co., III.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF \$2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

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SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES Of \$10 in exchange for currency at the company. TO LOAN-AT 8 PER CENT. \$5,000 AND \$3,000 apon improved city property. LYMAN & JACK-SON, 33 Portland B;ock. W ANTED -FIDELITY SAVINGS BANK BOOKS.

Wanted -Fidelity Savings Bank Books at 100 cents on the dollar, and state Savings at 50 cents on collar, for clear real estate. A. H. COVERT, Room 59, 75 East Madison-st.

O PER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Central and Northern Illinois. DEAN & PAYNE, Northeast corner Randolph and Dearborn-sta. \$10.000 WANTED ON 350 ACRES IMPROVED land, near city, for one or two years, at 8 per cent; want to deal with principals only. E 25, Tribune office.

\$50,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT & CO., 98 Dearborn-st., near Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS. A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES AND GENTLE-men's cast of clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. JONAS GELDER, 308 State-st.

A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLE men's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. JONAS GELDER, 368 State-of. attended to. JONAS GELDER, 388 State-st.

I WANT 20,000 WRAPPERS VERY PLAINLY addressed for 75 cents per 1,000. Address E 23, Tribuse office.

TO THE LADIES—MISS GUILD. OF VERMONT, I stoopping a short time at No. 346 West Adams-st. where she is prepared to teach the Crystal Palace Charrifor cutting dresses. This chart is original with Miss G. after years of experience in dressmaking. Unlike any other system in fit and measurements, to only correct way of measurements to fit ladies and children well. Easily understood, and stands pre-eminent over others for simplicity, easy and graceful fits. It has a large circulation in the East. Agents wanted.

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WANTED-A YOUNG MAN WHO PRACTICALLY
understands double entry book resping: must
work cheap. Address E.S. entry book resping: must
perience and misary expected.

WANTED-A SALESMAN WITH A GOOD CASH
trade for a produce commission house. Address
E 22. Tribine office. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN CONVERSANT WITH German, for a store. Address B 55, Tribune.

Trades.

Wanted-we will give strady work to 25 more coal miners than we have at Minoak III. in a strike or trouble of any kind. Miner T. AMES & CO., 134 LaSalie-at. WANTED—A FEW GOOD STONE MASONS AT ROSOBII Gemetsey, J. H. ANDERSON.
WANTED—A FEW GOOD CARPENYERS SOUTH-west corner van Burca and Franklin-tak.
WANTED—CIGAR-MAKERS AT 808 SOUTH HAL-WANTED-ENGINEER IN FACTORY: NIGHT
WORK Must be steady, sober, and honest. Only
answers giving references will be noticed. Address B
4. Tribuneoffice.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-90 GOOD FINERY
hand. 25 section issued, free fare: 200 for levee,
work all winter and good pay; all laborers going South
furnished low fare; at 258 bouth Water-st. E. G.
BAIGHIT.

WANTED - 100 RAILROAD LABORERS, 100 coal miners; free fare; 500 for levees South. R. P. CHRISTIAN, 268 South Water-st. WANTED-LABORERS' SOUTH TICKETS AT great reduction; St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis, Nashville, Mobile, Vicksburg, New Orleans, and all in-termediate points on the Mississippi. Apply to Labor-ers' Ticket Office, 77 Clark et. Dasement. WANTED-200 RAILROAD LABORERS, 50 COAL miners, 5 farm hands. Free fare; 100 men fol levee work South, at J. H. SPEHBECK & CO.'S NO. 23 West Randolph-st.

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WANTED—MEN AND LADIES TO SELL WATER-pens, needles, chromos, senetls, jewelry, photographs, tricks, etc. Over a thousand fast-selling strictes, at prices lower than the lowest. Catalogue free. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago.

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Article sells itself: you have only to show it and
the sale is made. 15 South Canal-st., third floor. WANTED-MEN TO SELL NEW SOLID INK fountain pen-holder. 64-page catalogue free. American Novelty Co., 186 State-st.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Domestics.

WANTED-SIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work; must be competent. Call at 20th South

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL WITH good references, at 583 Michigan-av.; side en WANTED-A STEADY WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework; must cook well; 3 in family. Apply 517 West Madison-st.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer, to go to Evanston; small family and good wages. H. WHIPPLE, Room 14 Methodist Church Block. Block.

WANTED - A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL TO DO general housework with good references, at 227 South Peorla-st.

WANTED-A STRONG GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, or Danish woman to do housework; must be a good washer and ironer. 300 West Madison-st., third noor. WANTED-A WOMAN COOK FOR SECOND WOR at Rock Island House, 50 Sherman st. Call the morning. WANTED—A GIRL 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD TO DO light housework and learn dreasmaking; wages given. Call at No. 83 Pearson-st.

WANTED - GIRL OF ANY NATIONALITY FOR general housework: must be good washer and ironer. Call at 250 Ohio-st. Wanted-A Young German Girl to Take near Thirtieth-st. Apply at 356 South Park-av. wanten Ayoung, Healthy wat nurse Apply at Dr. Guerin's residence, corner wabash-av. and Thirty-second-st.

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and Iron at 497 West Monroe-st.

Housekeepers.
WANTED-A WORKING HOUSEKEEPER. Apply at Dr. JOHN PHILIPS', 144 Dearborn-st. Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-AN ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY FOR a traveling dramatic company. Apply personally this morning to JOHN F. RYAN, Dramatic Agent, Room 7, 171 LaSalle-st.

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Leigant new marble front house, 217 Ashiand-av.
Rent not so much an object as first-class party. Inquire
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479 West Van Buren-st.; \$20. C. W. STEVENS. West Side. ZES SIAIC-48.

TO RENT-651 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., TWO-Story and basement brick, nicely furnished; all mod-erm improvements. Apply to GRAHAM SROS. & Co., corner Clinton and Washington-64.

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TO RENT—A NEW 14-ROOM BRICK, SOUTH front, all modern conveniences. A fine 11-room brick; east front, with good barn; location desirable; near two lines of cars and in vicinity of Lincoin Park. CHARLES N. HALE, 133 Randoph-st.

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TO EXCHANGE—LARGE FLOURING MILL WITH
fines and 84-acre improved farm. This property is all
together idepot on the farm; both mills doing a splendid business in Kaiamatoo County, Michigan. Property all new, and in one of the best grain countries in
the West. I want a good farm in Illinois, lowa, Missouri, or Kanasa. The improvements are all first-class
on farm. Here is a splendid chance for a business man;
income \$10\$ net per day; no humbug. Call and see. T.
B. EBUTD, Room 7, 179 Madison-81. TO EXCHANGE. TO RECHANGE—TWO LOTS ON LEAVITY-ST. for crockery, furniture, or any kind of salable goods. J. D. H., 176 Milwankee-av. TO EXCHANGE—8-ROOM HOUSE AND 2 LOTS, paved street, incumbered one-third, and 160 acres lows land, olear, for an improved farm, clear or lightly incumbered. E 21, Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE—MISSOURI LAND FOR FURNITURE, buggies or steam engines. B is, Tribune.

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WANTED-PIANO OR ORGAN IN EXCHANGE for centieman's board; part in private family and part in commutation tickets, at restaurants near business centre. Address Q 33, Tribune office.

1.000 PIANOS AND ORGANS—FIVE YEARS' territy payments we give special prices. Call and example before buying. Illustrated exhalogues malled free. REED'S Temple of Music, 32 Van Juiren-st.

PARTNER WANTED-A YOUNG MAN 98 YEARS oid, with a capital of \$7,000, wishes to engage as partner in some live business. Adpress E 27, Tribune omce. partner in some live business. Address E 27. Tribune office.

DARTNER WANTED-IN A FIRST-CLASS LEGITimale manufacturing business; goods sold 30 Jobbers only; \$2,000 cash required. None need apply without this amount. Q 77. Fribune office.

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County, III.

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SiTUATION WANTED—AS COOK BY AN EN.
Sglish woman of several years' experience with the best gentiemen's families in England. Call or address at Mr. THOMAS ANDREWS, 77 Dearborn-st.

best gentlemen's families in England. Call or address ta MR. THOMAS ANDREWS, 77 Dearborn-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A WELCH GIRL, AS O first-class cook and capable of doing all kinds of housework, and can give good reference. Please call at 12 South Green-st.

CITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER, AND D Ironer, or general housework in a small private family; can give reference. Please call at 24 South Ganalport-av., near Halsted-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT NORWEGIAN girl, to do general housework in a private family (American); is a good cook. If SO J. Tribune.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED German woman as cook and kitchen-work; understands German and American cooking. Call at 869 State.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO SECOND ond work in a good family: reference given. Call or address 1674 South Dearborn-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK. In a restaurant. Apply at Woman's Christian Association, 91 East Washington-st. Room 6.

CITUATION WANTED—BY COOK, OR TO COOK. ON the standard of the st SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS for general honsework. Call at 121 North Sangamon-st. for two days. Reference given.

mon-st. for two days. Reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS AS COOK and to do second work. 618 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL CAPAble of doing general housework; no objection to a boarding house. Call at 256 South May-st. Tuesday.;

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENERAL STRUCK OF THE STRUCK R. 154 Twenty-second-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL FROM
Buffalo to cook, wash, and from in a small family, or
do up-stairs work. Address M, 154 Twenty-second-st.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A CAPABLE GIRL AS
cook in a private family; good references. Call
st 1068 South Dearborn-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GERMAN GIRL To do second work, sewing, or take care of children. Please call at 151 Bremer-st. SITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND WORE OF SEWING; references required and given. Call at 107 Clark-st. Room 3, to-day. 107 Clark st., Boom S. to-day.

SITUATION WANTED-IN A PRIVATE PAMILY
to do general housework. Apply at 212 Third-ay.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A STRUCTURE of the Enderwer; do all family sewing or assist with dress-making. Will go by the day or month. Can furnish a machine. Address 8 31, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN a prevate family and assist in second work. Can cut and fit. Apply at 345 West Van Buren-st., up-stafra,

Nurses,
SITUATION WANTED—BY A WET-NURSE (GEB
man) 25 years of age. Apply at 94 Huron-st. SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE BY A COMPE-tent English girl: can take entire charge of baby from birth. Address for three days E 29, Tribune. SITUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to take care of children or do second work. Please call at 134 West Adams-st.

Housekeepers.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE.

Lady as bousekeeper, widower's family preferred;
no objection to the country; best of reference given
and required. Please call or address MES. WARD, 14

North Throop-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PAMILIES IN NEED OP

GOOD Scandinavian or German femaie help; can be
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restaurant tickets, 21 meals, \$4. restaurant tickets, 21 meais, 54.

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quiet and respectable. Terms to suit the times.

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parior to rent with board. Also one front singie room at moderate rates.

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West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—NICELY-FURNISH-clare for troo gentlemen or gentleman and wife; terms moderate.

Hotels. NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 130 WABASH-AV.— First-class board and good rooms \$1.50 per day; boarders for the winter wanted at very low rates. SANDS HOUSE CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st.—Permanent board with room at very low rates. Day board, \$5.50 per week.

TWO GENTLEMEN BOARDERS WANTED TO occupy one room in private family; commutation tickets furnished for dinners near business centre. Q 34. Tribune office.

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A \$500, and will give good security and a good position, with privilege of an interest in a good-paying
cash business after suitable a-quanitanee. For particulars call on S. W. HULL, 170 Madison-st., Room I.

I'OR SALE—THERD OR HALF INTEREST IN THE
Thest-paying corner store in the city (centre of business), only to an active man that will give his entire
attention to the business, as the presens proprietor
wisfies to give some attention to his farm: from \$6,000
to \$8,000 profit yearly; from \$1,000 to \$2,000
down, from a good and suitable man; ten years' established; excellent opportunity for an active man. Address for one week, B of, Tribune office.

I'OR SALE—DRUG BUSINESS, WELL-ESTABTished, average cash daily receipts past year \$72, Good
reason for selling. Address JOHN MARK, Waterloo, Is.

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HOTEL TO RENT-THE HOTEL IN THE CITY Of Chicago known as the Mailton House, situated upon the corner of Market and Kinzie-sta, containing about ninety rooms. Apply to JOHN TURNER, Receiver, care Wilson, Montgomery & Waterman, 86 La-Salie-st., Chicago. Sauc-st., Chicago.

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WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE AND EUN butter and exg market in connection with our store. Fekin Tea Company, 378 State-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST —LAST EVENING ABOUT 6 O'CLOCK BEtween corner Madison and Faimer House, a pair of gold mounted skeleton eye-glasses with small black cord state-set. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to 191 State-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—A POCKET-BOOK, WITH botes on Milwankee parties; reasonable reward will be paid to parties if return same to LHOTKAS & SCHWARTZ, corner Polk and Canal-sts.

LOST—ON MONDAY, OCT. 22, ON ADAMS-ST., BESCHWARTZ, STATE S TO ROBERT S. NICHOLSON. 132 South Green-st.

I OST-ON SIXTEENTH-ST. OR WABASH-AV., BEshell portemonnale finder will be liberally rewarded by
returning the same to 842 Prairie-av.

STRAYED-A WHITE ESQUIMAUX DOG FROM
1151 West Madison-st. is ilberal reward for his return or information of his whereabouts.

OTOLEN-IF THE GENTLEMAN WHO STOLE THE
things from Boom 5, 76 Dearborn-st., Saturday
night, will return them, I will pay more for them than
he can get at any pawnshop, and ask no questions.

WALTER BURNHAM.

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Cloth. \$60.
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Johnson's 'Cyclopedia, 4 vols., half Morocco, \$36.
Address Y 68, Tribune office.
M ACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, NEW, complete, \$2.50; don't pay \$4 when you can buy it for \$2.50. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, new, 1877, \$8; don't pay \$9 and \$10 when you can buy it for \$2.50. Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, new, 1877, \$8; don't pay \$9 and \$10 when you can buy it for \$8. CHAPIN'S, Madison and Dearborn-sts.

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5 Standard works bring good prices; before you sell your library see CHAPIN, cor. Madison and Dearborn.

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bay marce, close-matched; tean trot a mile in 3:30; sound
and kind, double and single; 2 ponies, very handsome;
sart for lady or children. Also the largest stock of
new and second-hand buggles, carriages, Clarense,
suikles, road, print and second-hand harness, single
and double, all of the best make. Horses, buggles,
wagons, etc., let by the day or week. Will sell on
monthly payments, or exchange. Mast be sold to pay
advances. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st. advances. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE-50 HORSES-\$25 TO \$40 FER HEAD,
A \$90 State-st. suitable for farm work.

FOR SALE-A VERY FINE YOUNG MARE, WORTH
E \$200, for \$100, if taken this week; very gentle, and
perfectly around. Inquire as \$26 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE-HORSE, HARNESS, AND SQUAREbox top buggy, in perfect order; will be sold cheap
for want of use; horse stands without hitching, and
any lady can drive her. Call at 413 West Van Burenst., opposite car stables.

any lady can drive ner. Call as 419 went van Burges, opposite car stables.

ONE PAIR OF HANDSOME BLOOD-BAY HORSES, 6 years old, 16 hands high, well-matched and good travelers; suitable for road or carriage teams. Apply as TOWNSEND & GODFERY'S stables, 188 Wabah-av.

WANTED—TO HIRE, WITH PRIVILEGE OF BUY-ing, a common work-horse, immer-waron, and harnes; good care and kind usage goaranceed. Address E 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD SADDLE AND BRIDLE, NEAR-two days, B52, Tribune office.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street. between State and Dearborn. Engacement of John T. Raymond. "Risks." Messames Don, Stoncall, etc.: Mosers. Baymond, Learock.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle
"Sardanapalus." Mesdames Hanchett, Letourneur
etc.; Messra Morton, Morria etc.

Wood's Museum. onroe sircet, between Dearborn and State. "Hump numpty." Specialty Olio. New Chicago Theatre.

Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Engagement of the Cempbell Comedy Combination. "How Women Love." Messdames Rand, Batcheider, etc.: Messra, Norris, Lake, etc.

Adelphi Theatre.

Monroe sireet, corner of Dearborn. Engageme
Robert's Pantomime Troupe, "Humpty Dumpty Collseum Novelty Theatre. Clark street, opposite the Court-House, he King of the Border Men."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CIGARMAKERS' UNION NO. 11.—Special meeting Tuesday evenluiz, Oct. 23. at 8 o'clock, at 45 North-Clark-st. Non-Union members laytided to be present. Order of the day: Strike of the Claarmakew of New York. By order of the Board of Others.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY. he Chicago produce markets were less active terday, and most of them were steadier, with light receipts. Mess pork closed steady, at \$14.00 for October and \$12.00 for Jan-uary. Lard closed steady, at \$8.40@.845 cash and \$8.20@8.224 for January. Meats were dy, at 65c per to for loose shoulders and 75c for corn to Buffalo. Whisky was unchanged, at for corn to Buffalo. Whisky was unchanged, at \$1.08 per gallon. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat closed irm. at \$1.09 for October and \$1.05\% 1.05\% for November. Corn closed \$60\% de higher, at \$4\% c cush and \$23\% c for November. Onts closed \$60\% lower, at 25\% c cush and 23\% for November. Rye was firmer, at 53\% 253\% c. Barley closed steady, at 56\% c cash and 60\% 60\% c for November. osed steady, at 50% cash and 60@60% c for No-mber. Hogs were active, and closed firm, at 10 Cattle were in fair demand and firmer, with sales at \$2.30@5.35. Sheep were quoted at \$2.75@ 4.25. The exports from the sepboard last week included 69.080 bris flour, 1,705.398 bu wheat, 695,501 bu corn, 70,329 bu oats, 94,261 bu bar-3,964 brls pork, 3,889,946 lbs 5,542,395 lbs meats. There wa and 5,542,395 lbs meats. There was inspected into store in this city yesterday 341 cars wheat, 156 cars and 10,200 bu corn, 25 cars and 2,000 bu cars, 4 cars rye, and 70 cars barley. Total (501 cars), 202,000 tu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$103.00 in greenbacks at the

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange vesterday closed at 974.

High Blantyre, a village a short distance from Glasgow, Scotland, was yesterday the scene of another fearful mine explosion, which blotted from the roll of the living the names of some 400 helpless creatures imprisoned in the bowels of the earth. The

The attack made by the Roumanians the second Gravitza redoubt at Plevna on Friday last is said to have been of a verdesperate character. The assailants in the first attempt were driven back with heavy loss before reaching the work. In the second assault the Roumanian force, consisting of two battalions, succeeded in reaching the Turkish trenches, where a fearful hand to-hand encounter ensued, which lasted for an hour. At the end of that time the assailants, becoming hard pressed, were obliged to retire with a loss in killed and wounded of more than half of their number.

Speaker RANDALL is said to be making up committees. He is also said to have builded all his committees. Neither of these assertions is backed with reliable authority. and therefore the patriotic mass of repre sentative Democracy is ill at ease, and possessed with a spirit whose cravings for light know no bounds. The gravitation largely tends toward the Ways and Means, and fifty eager and inquiring noses are said to be pointing in that direction. But Mr. Ran-DALL is not at all uneasy, and bears up under the weight of his secret with remarkable

An editorial article of importance and significance, which will to-day be printed in the Indianapolis Journal, is given to the country through the mediu.u of the Associated Press The article may be said to express the senti-The article may be said to express the senti-ments of Senator Morrox in reference to the duty of Republicans in Congress toward he President, as it was submitted to Mr. Morron, and by him indorsed and approved. It is what he would say if he were phys able to take part in the counsels of the Ser tors and Representatives at Washington, and the purport of it is: "Stand by the Presi-

An evidence of Russia's determination to carry on the war until Turkey is crushed or ought to terms is afforded in the announcethat the Russian Government has decided to undertake at once the construction of a railway system in Bulgaria to aid in the forwarding of troops and supplies. A contract has already been entered into for the immediate building of a road from Sistova to Gorny Studen. It is proposed to adopt the American plan, and complete the connection across the Danube by the establishment of a ferry upon which several railway cars can be transported at

ing from among the mass of unpledged delegates elected to the Republican Convention to-day, the contest for the nomination for rer seems to have narrowed down to ers. McCrea and Hammond. Other cana trial of strength between the two

various wards have chosen an exceptional average of good men as their representatives, gives promise of a set of nominations that will be a credit to the party and a harbinger of success at the polls. It now rests with the delegates themselves to determine whether Cook County shall be honestly gov-erned, or whether the taxpayers shall be ave organized for the spoils.

Gen Frence's narrative of Gen. FRIERIE'S egotiations with the putative President of the Mexican Republic is the business-like story of a man who primarily, or as the agent of others, has an eye to speculation on a large scale. The General is said to have found Diaz in an exceedingly liberal frame of mind, induced thereto by the one great want of his Administration—recognition by the United States. Mining privileges, railroad grants, border regulations, all these and more will President Diaz pay for the privilege of having his representative officially admitted to the White House. Yet PORPIRIO is said to be a cantions man, and makes these promises on his own responsibility, feel-ing assured, however, that in a brief season his influence with Congress will be such as to induce that body to fall in with

There is a disposition on the part of the Senate Elections Committee to bring the con-tested case of Kellogo and Sporpord to a speedy conclusion. A report, written by Senator Morron just prior to the last session, but not presented, is now in the hands of Senator MITCHELL, acting Chairman of the Committee, and it is thought will be adopted by the Republicans as the majority report of the Committee. It decides in favor of KEL-Logo as having been elected by the then legal Legislature of Louisiana. It was yesterday determined unanimously by the Committee to receive such documentary evidence bearing upon the difficulties in Louisiana as either of the contestants may desire to submit, the Committee reserving the question of its admissibility until after the evidence shall have been presented. The proposition to go into this branch of the case came from Kelloge, and appears to have been promptly acquiesced in by Spofford.

The Turkish defeat in Asia grows larger a fuller reports come in. The prisoners captured numbered 18,000 men, and besides these there were forty cannon and a vast quantity of small arms and material of war. The Turkish loss in killed must have been several thousand, and the total loss of the Turks not far short of 25,000 men. MUKH-TAR's army was almost annihilated; and this accounts for the sudden change of tone on the part of the Ottoman Government from haughty to humble. The Porte is now anxious to have the Great Powers mediate between the Turks and Russians. The latter may not be anxious for peace until the followers of the Prophet have been routed at Pievna and put hors de combat in the field. The Asiatic victory of the Russians places them and the Turks in about the relative con dition of the Union and Rebel forces after GBANT captured Vicksburg. The parallel will be complete after Kars surrenders, and the latest reports state that negotiations are going on with that end in view.

THE SECRET SORROW OF THE IMPLA-

The machine politicians in Congress their conflict with the President, profess two causes of discontent and conceal the third. which is the real one. To this extent they shock of the explosion is said to have been are dishonest and factious in their opposimost calamitously effective, but one person tion. The first ostensible cause is dissatiswhich is no cause at all. The Southern pol-icy is an accomplished fact and long past date. It cannot be reversed. It must stand. whether the President retraces his steps or not. There is no power competent to change it without a disruption of the country and the precipitation of an era of disorder and marchy, to which the people of this country, just beginning to enjoy the fruits of peace and order, will never submit. The Implacables in Congress know this, and therefore are not honest in assigning it as one of their griefs. The second alleged cause of grief is the President's circular forbidding officeholders from slate-making and packing conventions. In this action the average Congressman professes to see a violation of his personal rights as a sovereign, and therefore goes to war with the President. This is as far as they go in assigning reasons for their attitude towards the Administration, and ostensibly their tears are flowing for these two griefs. There is, however, something behind all this. We have already shown that the Southern policy is not sufficient for this sorror either is the President's Civil-Service order. There is nothing in that order that interferes with their rights as citizens-nothing that prevents officeholders from taking part in a ampaign after a Convention has nominated candidates and a ticket is in the field. It was only imperative on one point, namely, that Federal officeholders shall not pack conventions or dictate candidates on State unty, and city tickets. There was nothing in it that debarred an officeholder from taking part in a campaign or doing any-thing legitimate in advancing the success of regularly nominated candidates. This is but fair and right, and there is nothing in it to cause such a manifestasion of grief, or, if there were, there is no reason why a compromise could not be effected. It is a minor matter in which the principle of non-intervention in local politics by Federal officeholders has been exaggerated for a purpose. The real cause of the grief of these Implacables has not been stated by them, but it is time that their constituents should know it is neither the Southern policy nor the Civil-Service order that has rayed them against the President. It is atronage that has made all the trouble, and it is the prospective loss of patronage that has brought about such a remarkable outourst of lamentation. The President in his naugural stated that he would not be a party to the surrender of his constitutional right to make appointments to members of Congress; that he would not give up the executive functions to the Legislative appointing power among 150 or 200 men, assigning a section of terrifory to each man which he would be absolute in making appointments and removals. He had no idea of allowing these men to be Presidents in their own bailiwicks, and running the machine in

President had said last March, or sho

now, that he would allow Senators and mem-

so many of the delegates go to the Conven-tion free to act for the best interests of the entire ticket, as well as the fact that the with no authority, discretion, or will, having only the power to sign such appointments and removals as Congressmen might submit to him,—these Implacables would instantly become warm supporters of the Souther policy and easily compromise on the Civil-Service order. It is the threatened disruption of the old spoils system, inaugurated by the Democrats in Jackson's time, that plundered by the tax-eating elements that has led them to the determination it shall have organized for the spoils. patronage, and you take away that upon which they live and thrive. The Democrati stand behind these Republican Implacable patting them on the back and encouraging have their President in 1880, he will not in terfere with patronage and its fat returns. With a few honorable exceptions, the Congressmen of both parties in both Houses are in league to snatch away the appointing power from the President, which belongs to him of constitutional right, that they may enrich themselves as of old in the spoils of place, and revel in the plunder to be derived from bargain and sale with office-seeking bummers. If these Implacables were honest they would tell the people that the threatened loss of patronage is the cause of their grief, and stop sniveling about the Southern policy and the Civil-Service order. As they are too modest to make the announcement, we have

> SILVER AND THE PUBLIC DERT The only material objection that has been ever urged against the remonetization of the silver dollar is that since 1873 the value of silver has declined, and that to recoin it and make it a legal-tender at its present ratio with gold would be an injustice to the public creditor. Upon this point have been rung the changes of bad faith, repudiation and violation of national honor. There is however, nothing in this objection, The recoinage of the silver dollar and its restora tion as a legal-tender will violate no contrac expressed or implied with the public creditors, or with any other persons, even if such silver dollars shall happen to be worth less in gold than they were in 1873. In the firs place, the contingency spoken of is not likely to happen, and, even if silver should be less than its former value, it will remain so bu for a short time. The passage of a law re-monetizing silver and authorizing the free coinage of the silver dollar will at once, by opening a new market, limited only by the pacity of the mint, have the effect of rais ng the value of the metal to a point where the silver dollar will be equal to the gold dollar. It is not necessary that silver shall reach the value per ounce that it had when the coinage of the silver dollar was abolished. Then the silver dollar was worth over 100 cents in gold; when silver shall reach that value again, the coinage of the silver dollar will cease, or its weight must be reduced from 15.98 of silver to 1 of gold to 15.5 of silver to 1 of gold, which is the French

made it for them.

The question, however, at present is the norality of coining silver dollars of the old standard weight, while silver as a metal is worth less than it was when the debt was contracted. All the debt of the United States payable in metallic money is by express stipulation payable in coin and not, as is supposed, in gold. That gold has been the coin generally in use in the United States as a legal-tender is true, because the gold dollar was worth less than the silver dollar, and was therefore the cheaper or inferior money. Prior to 1834 silver was the cheaper money and in general use. In that year Congress debased the gold coin by reducing the weight of pure gold in the gold coins, and gold became the cheaper coin and superpractice of every nation of the earth under like circumstances, and paid its debts in that it had by law reduced below the value of the other. Gold continued to be the cheaper coin from 1834 until 1875, and was the coin generally used by the Government and by the public in all transactions requiring payments in coin. When the public debt was created Congress, however, reserved the option to pay in either gold or silver. In 1870 that reservation was written in the Funding act, and is printed on all the bonds, that the United States should pay the same in the gold or silver coin of the United States, of the weight and fineness as provided by the laws of the country in force at that date. The law in 1870 required the gold dollar to contain 25.8 grains, nine-tenths fine, of gold, and that the silver dollar should contain 412.5 grains of silver of the same fine ness. That was the contract with the creditors. The debt was to be paid in dollars of those weights. The Government could not lawfully pay the debt with silver dollars of less weight, with gold dollars with fewer grains gold, but it retained the option to use either or both at its pleasure. In making this contract it did not stipulate that gold should not fall in value, nor that silver should maintain the value in gold it then commanded. It did not guarantee permanency of value of either metal. All it promised was to pay gold or silver dollars,—the dollars to contain quantity of pure metal then provided law. The contract began and ended there. The fact that silver had declined in value as compared with gold does not change the contract. If silver shall before the maturity of the bonds recover its value, and the silve dollar shall again be worth 103, that will not take from the Government the privilege of paying the bonds in gold or the cheaper dollars. The Senate Committee on the silver question thus dispose of this matter: The promise of the United States to the pur-

The promise of the United States to the purchasers of bonds under the act of July, 14, 1870, is not to pay money, but to pay "coin" of the then "\*\*etandard value," meaning of the weight and fineness of the gold and silver dollars then being coined at the mint. Both parties took the risk of the finctuations of the metals. The United States received no guarantee acquisit their rise, and States received no guarantee against their rise, and gave no guarantee against their fail. The assumption that the agreement of the United States was to pay com of the then market or commercial value is to the last degree absurd. The United States agreed to pay a specific thing, not a specific value. There is no taibunal to determine what the changes are in the market or commercial value of dollars. No prudent Government or individual would give an obligation so shadowy and indefinite, and no prudent capitalist would accept such an obligation.

such an obligation.
In issuing bonds under the act of July 14, 1870, the United States took the risk of a rise in the value of both the metals. The parties accepting in the mining countries, such as caused a decrease in the mining countries, such as caused a decrease in the production of gold and silver between 1800 and 1848, or that the mines would be from any other cause less productive, or that countries not using gold or silver might decree their use as money, and thus make a new demand for them, or that a change of feature might increase. by the more vigorous working of old mines, or that commercial countries might demonstize one or both of the metals, or that great amounts of gold or sil-ver might be liberated by the suspension of specie ver might be liberated by the suspension of specie payments in important countries, or that the habits of the world might be so changed that less amounts of gold and silver would be used for other purposes than as money. Either of these circumstances, or all combined, might depreciate the value of one or both of the metals very materially. It is sometimes said that the more recently-issued bonds should be paid in gold, because the United States receives gold for them. The obligations of a bond are not governed by the price, or

tions of a bond are not governed by the price, or the species of money, or the nature of the consid-eration received by those who issue it. They are eration received by those who issue it. They are governed by the terms of the bond, and not by what it is sold for. A bond sold at 105 can have no other construction than a similar bond sold at 50, and a bond sold for gold can have no other construction than a similar bond sold for silver or greenbacks, or given in payment for supplies or services. The promise, and not the consideration, governs. If it were really true that what is received for bonds determines what they promise. eived for bonds determines what they promise, he holders of a majority of the outstanding bonds of the United States would be in a much less favor-

ble position than they now occupy.

We do not imagine that there is an intelligent man who questions the legal and equit-able right of the United States to pay its debts in silver coin of 412} grains weight in the dollar, and, having that legal and equitable right, there can be no immerality, repudia-tion, or national dishonor in so doing, especially as the decline in silver will emporary. Had the mints been open to the ree coinage of silver dollars, it is possible that, in addition to our stock of national coin, we would have from 100,000,000 to 150, 000,000 of silver dollars, and the value of silver would have long since recovered its

former relation to gold. A Commission of civilians and military nen, organized upon a scale commen with the Court of an Emperor, has been traveling several thousand miles to interview an unbreeched Indian who has been robbing, plundering, and murdering at his own sweet will for two or three years past. great deal of time and money has been rasted, and all to no purpose. The Comnission met Mr. SITTING BULL, officially got down on its knees to the doughty Chieftain while he squatted upon his hams and smoked his pipe, and they read an address to him, much in the manner a burgomaster would read an address to a King. They sentimentalized on the blessings of peace, expressed a firm conviction that the Great Father didn't want to fight him any more, offered not to ounish him for any of his past atrocities if he would give himself up and go on a reservation, and suggested they might kill fatted calf, put a ring on his finger, and array him in purple and fine linen when that interesting event took place. After the address was read to him, the stenographers sharpened their pencils in readiness to report a beautiful flow of Indian oratory, and the Commission prepared itself to receive the Prodigal Son with open rms. There was no flow of oratory, however. Sirring Bull's reply was as terse

ententious, and almost as brief as Cam-BRONNE's reply to the English at Waterloo Between the whiffs of his pipe, he quiet ly remarked that the Commission that had ome to interview him might go to hell. He did not waste any words about his Great Father, the Great Spirit, the whispering winds, the red deer, the pale flowers, or indulge in any other Indian tropes and metaphors. He just expressed himself briefly and emphatically, and, having done so, went on smoking his pipe as unconcerned as if the whole Comm had gone to the undesirable place he indicated. It evidently struck the Commission like a bombshell, exploding with such effect that it even cut the dispatches short off in the middle. The denouement, however, is satisfactory, and not without certain dramatic anggests its own remedy. The Governmen should send no more Commissions to treat with this gentle savage, but capture him as speedily as possible, and when this Bull is captured, whether he be sitting or standing, waste no time or money in placing him upon a reservation, but dispatch him to that region indicated in his reply by as short a

route as possible, and without lelay. TO-DAY'S CONVENTION. The responsibility which rest upon the Reublican Convention that meets to-day to ominate candidates for the county office more important and urgent than any that has confronted a local political body for some years. The situation is peculiar. The administration of county affairs is in the hands of a well-organized Ring for plunder, which is resolved to maintain its opportuni through the present agents, then through successors who will not interfere with the system. The action of the Democratic managers thus far has created a general impression that their party will pander to this combination by the selection of candidates who will sympathize with the lavish expenditure of public moneys. It is by this means that the Democratic managers hope to secure the solid vote of the seum of the city, and a large part of the so-called Workingmen's vote, which they regard as an important factor in the campaign. To further this aim, the County Board has resolved to submit an issue of \$500,000 in bonds to be voted as an additional expenditure during the next year. There is not even a preten of a disposition to retrench among any of the political factions outside of the Republican party. The only hope, then, the taxpayers of Cook County have for protection at present is lodged in the Republican Conention. It is felt that the nomination of a county ticket which shall command dence in the good intentions, the ability, and responsibility of all the candidates presented will rally the property-owners. ness men, and respectable voters in such numbers as to overwhelm even a combination of all the other elements. nomination of such men as leave little or no choice between tickets may lead to the an independent movement. The nomination of what might be called a negative ticket, not objectionable enough to lead to an open bolt, and not strong enough to secure the enthusiastic support of the responsible element of society, will be received with such cold indifference as to render the success

the opposition very probable.

Under these circumstances it is evident that the Republican Convention has the power to assure a victory, or render defeat in some shape or other inevitable. The delegates have already been selected and the character of the Convention to a certain extent determined. A portion of these delegates will go to the Convention more inclined to the interests of particular candidates than to the general good. But it is not too late to subordinate all special interests to the public welfare; no pledge didates is so sacred as the i pledge to the public which every

to the effect that he will use his influence in behalf of the public welfare. All cliques my give way to this law in the present is or the Republican Convention will risk a be-trayal of both its party and the people. It has been wisely decided to give precedence to the nominations for County Commissioners and Judges as positions in which the public interests are most involved. The position of County Commissioner is virtually an unsalaried office, and one that ought not to be county to the property of the propert sought after by anybody. It should be the aim of the Convention to select two of the leading and most trustworthy citizens of the West Side, two more of the same character from the North Side, and one equally satisfactory from the country district. Every one of these men should be so well known as to leave no doubt of his fitness, and as to command the active support of all who are concerned in the work of reforming county affairs. We can scarcely conceive of the Convention nominating unfit men for the Bench, but particular attention should be paid to the choice of the candidate for the Probate Judgeship. For the settlement of estates, and the protection of the rights of widows and orphans, not merely the strictest integrity, but a fund of patience, a capacity for application and industrious habits, are ite to the proper administration of the requisite to the Probate Court.

As to the positions of County Treasurer and County Clerk, it must be kept in mind that they are regarded as the most important offices of the county; that they will head the ticket, and will exert more influence in determining the result than any of the others. Because these places are the most remunerative and because they have a large patronage attached to them, there has been persistent individual effort to secure them but it must be remembered that individual effort to obtain office is by no means the highest recommendation for office. Neither of these two offices is one that ought to be given to a politician and place-seeker by profession, as such an incumbent is pretty sure to use his patronage and subordinate the ad-ministration în the interest of himself, his friends, or his party in preference to that of the public: and, in the present situation, the professional and persistent place-hunter is not the kind of person to command general confidence or to excite the taxpayers and business men to special activity in the elec tion. The duty of the Convention, the interest of the Republican party, and the ne essities of the public, all demand alike the best and strongest ticket that can be nomi-

SPANISH COMMERCIAL RELATIONS. The pretended ignorance reported from Spain of the causes that have led the United

States Government to impose a differential charge of 50 cents a ton upon Spanish vessels trading in American waters, is very absurd. Every official connected with the Spanish Government, and every Spanish merchant who deals with the United States or Cuba, understands the situation thorough ly. It is notorious that the Spanish Government has always pursued a discriminative ence to trade with Cubs and Porto Rico. A desire to avoid foreign complications has induced the various Administrations to submit to Spanish extortion and discrimination with a meekness of protest that has been almost pusillanimous. It is possible that the Amercan War of the Rebellion, and the donestic complications growing out of it, have postponed a reckoning with Spain, but it is time there should be one. We hope the imposition of extra charge Spanish tonnage in American waters is the first step in a new departure which shall harass Spanish commerce in every way within the power of the American of commerce shall be conceded by Spain. The Spanish talk of retaliation is buncombe the retaliation is on the American side, and Spain can injure American interests no more than she has been doing in the past without inflicting great damage upon herself. If she adopts the policy hinted, of making such charges upon American vessels in Spanish waters as will practically exclude American bottoms from the Cuban trade, her weapon will prove to be a boomerang; the Spanish Government, with all its parasites, excesses wars, and vices, is mainly supported by taxation on Cuban products, and the bulk of Cuban products are exported to the United States. To strike at the exportation of the West India staples from the Spanish posses sions will be to weaken Spanish revenue in a manner and degree which the Home Government cannot afford. To the extent that American ships be excluded from the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico, they will seek the other West India islands and the South American coast in search of sugar and coffee. The United States will turn its attention to the beet-root sugar of Europe, and onltivate more at home. Spain, in its greed, has already squeezed the West Indian orange so dry that it cannot risk any more extortion or discrimination, either for purposes of revenne or retaliation. The United States Government has tried the policy of forbearance and conciliation so long, and with such unsatisfactory results, that we have nothing to lose and everything to gain in seeking to coerce Spain into a recognition of commercial equity which she will not grant voluntarily. Spain has always sought to make her possessions in the West Indies contribute the cost of her wars, extravagance, and folly at home, and to this end her policy has been discriminative. For more than 200 years the Island of Cuba was permitted to trade only with the City of Seville. Afterwards the other Spanish ports were thrown open to her, but it was only in the early part of this century that foreign trade was admitted to Cuba on any terms. Spain should have learned the greater value of commercial lib. erality from the fact that this concession.

even hampered as it was by extortionate taxation, increased Spanish trade with America enormously. But Spanish greed and avarice kept up the policy of discrimination, and as late as 1862 scarcely a barrel of Am ican flour was sent to Cuba except by way of Spain. Some concessions have been forced from Spain, but the export and import duties have still been maintained at the most thievish rates. The United States is the nearest manufacturing neighbor of Cuba, and the latter's most important patron. We produce, make, and transport nearly everything which Cuba buys abroad much more cheaply than any other nation in the world. Yet American meal, flour, meats, furniture, agricultural implements, clothes, etc., are taxed double and treble by Spain before they are admitted into Cuba, and the most oppressive export tax is levied upon all Cuban products sent to the United States. This policy is pursued in the face of the fact that from 70 to 75 per cent of the Cuban exports are sent to the United States. The effect of the policy

worth of Cuban products, the Américan sales to Cuba amount to only \$15,000,000 annually. The United States, in justice to its own interests, can no longer submit patiently to this discrimination. Coaxing has accomplished but little. Forbearance, while Spain has been at once barbarous and imbecile in dealing with the Cuban insurrection, has The earned no gratitude or consideration. time has come when the United States Government must show some capacity for resistance and self-defense. It may be that a differential charge against Spanish shipping in American waters may be a surpri to Spanish merchants and the Spanish an thorities, because the United States Government has been so supine and endured so feeble imitation of the Spanish policy toward American interests, and we are convinced that a vigorous pursuit of this policy will be the speediest way of bringing Spain to terms.

WHERE APPROPRIATIONS COME FROM

The raids on the National Treasury th winter promise to be more serious in number and character than ever before. The hard times, which ought to be a reason for the strictest economy, have been made the pretext for a hundred schemes involving the wildest extravagance. By some process of thought, which the average man cannot hope to understand, it has been assumed that the Government ought not to respect the business principles which prevail with private citizens; that, whereas the latter must al ways spend less than they earn, the former can with safety give itself a large margin of expenditure above its annual income; and that periods of financial stringency, when all other business is conducted on the most conservative basis, is just the time when the Government ought to be least careful of its money. Advocates of liberal appropriations go so far as to say that it is not only the privilege but the duty of the Government to engage in large schemes of in ternal improvement at this time, because, they claim, the unemployed labor of the country can look for relief to no other quarter. A good deal of obscurity may be removed

from this discussion by a consideration of

the question, Where do the appropriation come from? There is not anything my terious about Government as we find it existing among us to-day. It is an organization for the protection of the people-against themselves and against foreign nations. Its power is derived from the people, and returns to the people again. Its money comes and goes in the same way. Government i but a human institution; it does not possess supernatural powers; it cannot create son thing out of nothing, or make wealth without labor. Government, indeed, is not a producer, but a consumer,-a tax-eater, and, were it not for the protection which it affords society, an intolerable burden. When the Government appropriates, it distributes money which the people have earned, and which they have yielded up in the form of taxes. The people, in fact, make the appropriations in a gross sum, and the Government divides them among the various departments. It comes to the same thing whether the appropriations are met by an extra tax or by an addition to the national debt. A national deat, instead of being as some body has claimed a national blessing, is national mortgage; and the mortgage is secured by the wealth, the labor, and the future of the people. Although these principles are plain, the Treasury-robbers constantly ignore them. This or that appropriation is urged on the ground that it develop resources" and "set people to work": while the fact that another kind of resources must be developed and another number of people set to work to pay the apropriations is concealed. The Treasury robbers propose to take from Peres to pay PAUL; but they suppress the first and most important branch of their proposition.

The schemes now before Congress which contemplate the robbery of the people in ne form or another are the most monstrous that have ever been brought forward in a single session. The enumeration of them would be a long task, and not a grateful one. They include such undertakings as the build-ing of the Northern and Southern Pacific Railways, a freight railway from Chicago to Charleston, and a railroad to the Black Hills; the refunding of the cotton tax ; the payment of Rebel pensions; the establishment of a mint in the South : the repair of the levees of the Mississippi; the ubsidizing of steamship lines to Brazil, China, and Europe; the improvement of "rivers and harbors" throughout the reremainder of the Union and the State of Michigan besides: and the settlement of countless "claims" springing out of every war the Republic has been engaged in. Nine-tenths of all these schemes nvolve fraud in one shape or another; are pushed for purposes of private gain; and depend upon the corruption of the Government for their success. Of those that remain, nearly all are unnecessary, or can be better accomplished by private capital than by the National Treasury. How preposterous it is, from any standpoint of common sense, that the Government should be again asked to relieve the veterans of the War of 1812; or that the Rebels who attempted to destroy the Union should be paid for their treason; or that the iniquities practiced by the promoters of the present Pacific Railroad should b twice repeated at the expense of the people ! Yet these are exactly the schemes which are pressed with the most urgency; and, as a rule, it will be found that bills which contemplate the greatest robberies of the National Treasury have the most powerful support, for the reason that the motive which

bides in spoils is always present in them. The conflict between the Treasury-robber and the taxpayers has become so serious that every good citizen must take part in it. Every voter owes it to himself to scrutinize the votes of his Representative in Congress. and discover whether that Representative is acting as the agent of a robber or not. It will not do for members of Congress to assume that the people are careless or ignorant of the jobberies that are practiced at Washington. The Tribune will attempt during the coming session to illuminate whatever ignorance exists on this subject. and it will have on its side every enlightened newspaper in the country and every honest The demand of the hour-the demand that will be paramount in the next National canvass—is the Reduction of Taxation. Every member of Congress who fails to show a clear record when this question comes up for discussion before the people

Speaking of GARPIELD's explanation of the Ohio defeat and his disposition to base it on the paralyzing influence of the Civil-Service order, which kept politicians out of the fracas, the Cincinnati Commercial observes: upon American trade may be fully described in the single statement that, while the United

If the ends for which parties are organized are of sufficient importance to emilist the feeling at the people, and bring them to the polls on election day, without taxing the intellects and pockets of Federal officers, it is time the parties discounted. The object of the President is simply to emane pate the people from the political control of the class, and to relieve our local canvasses of all appearance of Federal interference. If the officer attend to their proper official duties, the President is of the opinion that the people will be able and willing to look after their own political concerns.

Mr. W. W. NEVIN, who succeeds Col. FORTH lefines his position as a fence-straddler: defines his position as a fence-straddler:

We do not stand committed to the support of the Administration of national affairs by President HAYES, meither are we committed against it. We do not stand committed to the support of the Aministration of Gov. HARTRANFT in the Commonwealth, nor are we committed against it. We not stand committed to the support of the Municipal Administration of Mayor Stokkey, nor are we committed against it.

ommitted against it.

And he adduces as the reason of this strade. the independence of positive conviction the freedom from the embarrassing control of capital, or of indiscreet political

The Court which is to try the South Care ring-thieves met at Columbia yesterday, there is every prospect of fair dealing, the presiding Judge being a Republican, while the Petr whites, and twenty-one Republicans to fifteen Democrats. Ex-Treasurer PARKER will to State's evidence, and there seems to be enough testimony available to warrant a number of cor victions, unless political crimes are regarded by the average juror in South Carolina in the same light as political crimes in this city. In the case the intelligent and patriotic jury will re-turn verdicts of acquittal without regard to conessions of guilt or the amount of proof

The Virginia State debt readjusters, alias repudiators, have succeeded in finding a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor to run against the too honest Gen. WALKER. The name of the new man is Col. ROBERT A. RICHARDSON, and he is speaking from the same platform with readjusting gentleman gets closer to the hearts of the voters, and is liable to receive a good many ballots.

Pesth is convulsed over a recent duel which resulted in the death of M. DE PERCERL at the hands of M. WAGNER, a Professor of the Polytechnic School. The casus bells is a mys-tery which even the father of the corpee, who is a Hungarian Minister of Justice, falls to fathom, but the affair is pointed to as demonstrating the ability of the pedagogues over the oung idea in the shooting line

The Journal says that within a few years person connected with THE TRIBUNE (now a Journal officeholder) was a Representative in the Legislature; and, we may add, made a good member. But since the Journal went into offer grabbing as a business, THE TRIBUNE stepped aside, and no one connected with it any official position.

In answer to a correspondent who demands the couplet beginning "Lo! the poor Indian" the Louisville Convier-Journal evolves the b formation:

Lo, the poor Indian, whose untutored mind Accepts his pay in shooting-irons rusted, In beads, brass rings, and trinkets of that kind; And, worst of all, in Cincinnati bust-head.

The policy of sending an Irishman to Wash ington as correspondent will receive a promp indorsement from all well-regulated newspapers. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat learns from Mr. McCullagh that "the rapprochement between the President and the Republican party berins to assume the appearance of an entent

Gen. McClellan, the cosmopolitan candidate for Governor of New Jersey, has estab-lished his political headquarters in New York City. This does not raise the question of citizenship so much as it provides a refuge for the baskets of fragments that will be swept up after the election

An exchange observes: When the subsity nd inflation questions drop upon the h nious Democracy in Congress, the party will discover a cloud or two in the political heaves with faint intimations of a cyclone by 1880.

A Boston Society for the Advancement of Government coercion. and churches b noods of thieves. The "advancement of civil zation" on this basis probably means the per

The Republican Convention to-day will make a spoon or spoil a horn. By which observation we mean that they can nominate a ticket that will be elected, or they may make one that will crush their party in defeat.

In order to keep up with the march of jubile events, the various gentlemen through the country under sentence of strangulation propose a centennial celebration of the death of Maj. ANDRE, In these times of political complications peo-

ole will not be surprised to learn that CHARLET loss converted himself into a dark horse to ru or the State Senate in a New York district. One could scarcely expect much of civilize

treatment from an Indian who appeared before tion" wearing "a quiet, ironical smile."

It is by no means unfair that New York should reciprocate the Khedive's present of a sharp monument, and send over Sunset Cox.

PERSONAL.

M. Grevy is the best chess-player in Joaquin Miller's play, "The Danites," mas made a hit in Boston.

Mr. Joseph Cook's "lack of clearnes"

said to be growing on him. John B. Gough is said to contemplate a cturing tour in Great Britain. Patti is now going the rounds of the En-

glish cities, prior to her departure for Milan. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' new novel, "The tory of Avis," is said to be the work of her life. M. Oudinot, the distinguished French irtist, has determined ro remain in Boston during he coming winter.

Green's "History of the English People" the library work into which he has expanded his "Short History"—will be comprised in four rolumes, of which two will be published this

It is only two months since the death of the millionaire Blanc, director of the great par-bling establishment at Monaco, and now comes the announcement that his successor, Stemley, ust died of apoplery.

Messrs. Roberts Brothers have already been obliged to go to press with a second edition of Mr. Pierce's "Memoir and Letters of Charles Sumner," which will not be published, probably An Oregon newspaper contains this par-

graph: "A great lot of young ladies welcome Gen. Sherman at Albany. The old warrior weat right in and kissed the whole of them, while his son, a cowardly young fellow who had never be through the wars, stood back and looked sheep ly on.\*

The Boston Public Library Trustees are The Boston Public Library Trustees are making but slow progress in the choosing of a successor to Librarin Justin Winsor. Samuel Ries declines the office, and among the names mationed are Prof. John Fiske, of Harvard; Mr. Spofford, Congressional Librarian at Washington F. B. Sanborn, James T. Fields, and Henry Cales Lodge, late of the North American Review.

A correspondent of the New York Perwittes of the word lympathic: "As expressive of insanity, it was largely used by the Latin writer. This use of the word has never obtained in Englishiterature except smong a few Latinized writer, and the sense of "watery," "charged with aquests.

LOCAL POLIT

The Situation Yest Viewed by a "Tri Reporter.

When Greek Meets Gr Comes the Tug War.

By Special Request, the Will Be Fought To-

in the Republican Conve Meets in Farwell

The Industrial Prime Be Held This Eve

THE PRIMAR The poils in the First Ward we

The poils in the First-Ward we the corner of Monroe and Dearbothe vote cast, 411, was the lacever cast at a primary electic two tickets, one put in the fie Club, the delegates on which are pledged as to County Treasurer, Henry S. Hawley for County Claerbocker for Probate Judge, a nell for Judge of the Count ticket was elected. The other, health Wentworth, was gotten up John Wentworth, was gotten u John Wentworth, was gotten up of David Hammond, and conta of four of those who were on the From this fact it is inferred that will be a divided one: All may vothe informal ballot "as a compli will probably soon desert him, delegation is solemnly pledged to the an American, it is likely that is an American, it is likely that for some German for Treasure be made in the Convention to be made in the Convention to cof nominations, so as to ma County Clerk first. The followers of the delegates and the by each: Arthur Dixon, 345; 308; William H. King, 384; Jo 343; James J. Heair, 349; F. (E. Carter, 229; James Webb, 342; Jo 343; James J. Heair, 349; F. (E. Carter, 229; James Webb, 342; Jo 344; Jo 344

In the Second Ward the vote tickets being polled. There were seven) tackets in the field, an ively all day. There was eno done to satisfy the Duke of A men whose names were on the managed to get through. The states and the number of votes were as follows: L. H. Davis, 44 804; William H. King, 381; J. W. Shaw, 268; W. C. Smith, 248; E. and Frank D. Gray, 198. O' Messrs. King, Davis, Mason, Gwere on the regular club ticket name in some mysterious way the tickets, is understood to be pretensions of Mr. Hesing. Bot and Mason are opposed to He wise unpledged. The colored and Shaw, are in favor of Mr. K of the County Court. The whomixed, and those who wait will state, Mr. H. W. Jackson in the business was transacted, and was taken until next Monday evandidates will be called upon position. The ticket placed in 14dt the liverwettle keeper with the state was taken until next Monday evandidates will be called upon position. The ticket placed in 14dt the liverwettle keeper with the state was taken until next Monday evandidates will be called upon position. The ticket placed in 14dt the liverwettle keeper was taken until next Monday evandidates will be called upon position.

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Eddy, the livery-stable keeper w
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bead-line which surmounted it.

THIRD.

In the Third Ward everything
respectable and phenomenally of

In the Third Ward everything respectable and phenomenally q ticket was presented, and the votes. The names upon it (am the delegates) are E. P. Hall, J. P. Kellogg, D. K. Tenney, B. C. Henderson, S. A. Irish, Eugene Eddy. As near as could be lear tion are likely to start off with Carter for Treasurer, as he is a ward. McCrea is well thought a part, if not all, the delegation be dropped. Hammond and H pear to have a single friend in

In the Fourth Ward there we ts in the field,—one headed ", pledged Taxpayers' Ticket," thican Club Delegates' Ticket were liberally scratched. The votes cast was 798, of which votes cast was 798, of which Bil and the latter 417. The gates to be elected was the whom were elected, and two, y Drake, received 482 votes cach. After two-hours and a half wing and recounting, it was deresult before the Convention for The names of delegates electe George W. Couch, 893; J. L. O. W. Clapp. 861; P. Stumpe Campbell, 863; M. J. Wilson, ton, 487; John W. Stewart, Streeter, 438; P. L. Underwo Mallory, 441; A. C. Bartlett, 4. Long before the polls were

Mallory, 441; A. C. Bartlett, 4.
Long before the bolls were
and his henchman, Phillips, of
lame, were on hand with tear
from Bridgeport to the polls.
In getting in a few votes befor
discovered and they were hu
stuck to the polis until the
that he was going to have that
but it looks very little that we
stated upon good authority t
will go into the Convention t
man, and will yote for the best

man, and will vote for the best pipTii.

The polls in the Fifth Ward 186 Archer avenue, and a good the three tickets in the field.

M. Schmitz, L. Grant, C. Emand J. C. Foltz. Each of thes 825 votes out of 432 cast, exce who had 463. It is claimed it will go solid for Hammond drop off to Letz. Jameson, Rotin Best also expect the delegi

The Sixth Ward primaries v. 772 South Halsted street. For the field, namely: the "Wo straight Republican, the "Brondescript ticket. Two interjeight votes were the "Buckskin" received The following are the de Louis Hutt, 189 votes; Charles Votes; John T. Pfeiffer, 227 Ludewing, 160 votes; Chris Per and Charles Comlott, 159 votes ight, and four unpledged, where for McCreatight, and the delegates men's ticket signified their in the election on the ground of the state of t

the result, and the delegates men's ticket signified their in the election on the ground clots, and the fact that all the didates, and were elected. It "Buckskin" delegation does sentiments of the ward,—the siding within a stone's through all being of one nationality on the other hund, the Wois also the straight Republicatevery precinct in the ward, an Germans, one Polander, on American, and one Hollander J. S. Hair and R. P. Hutch claim on their part is the fact skin" ticket was printed on the rules of the Central Cothat plain paper only shall be lng that plain is intended for SEVENTH.

At the Seventh Ward price and avenue, there was no any undue excitement. Two has the field, one by the resund the other by the spidristened itself the Wo though having no connect bearing that name. Between two tickets there existed a from some local differences, no startling outbreaks of fe of the regular auxiliary club jority, electing the following the Mass, 243; Thomas Bird Russell, 238; W. P. Ruehl, 234; Charles Ganshaw, 2 Workingmen's ticket security of the regular differences and the security of the 284; Charles Ganshaw, 26 Workingmen's ticket seem vote: F. E. Schubert, 189 166; John Schmeltz, 165; J W. Woodman, 157; O. L.

ies are organized are not to enlist the feelings of m to the polls on election mellects and pockets of the parties dispanded, dent is simply to emission the local canvasces of all appropriate the officers of the parties of the parties of the parties of the president is the president people will be able and own political concerns.

o succeeds Col. FORWEY o succeeds Col. Formal billiadelphia Press, thus fence-straddler: teed to the support of the adjustment of the adjustment of the support of the Adjustment of the Adjustment of the Municipal Support of the Municipal Suppor

reason of this straddle positive conviction and embarrassing control of

try the South Caroling olumbia yesterday, and of fair dealing, the prenegroes to seventeen Republicans to fifteen Republicans to fifteen ner Parker will turn cere seems to be enough warrant a number of conferences are regarded by the Carolina in the same in this city. In that patriotic jury will re-al without regard to con-amount of proof.

debt readjusters, alias reeded in finding a candi-vertor to run against the SER. The name of the ERT A. RICHARDSON, and the same platform with ag by the applause, the gets closer to the hearts liable to receive a good

er a recent duel which a of M. DE PERCEL at NER, a Professor of the The casus belli is a mya-ther of the corpse, who ister of Justice, fails to is pointed to as demon-the pedagogues over the hat within a few years a THE TRIBUNE (DOW

was a Representative in we may add, made a good e Journal went into office-THE TRIBUNE Stepped

spondent who demands "Lo! the poor Indian,"

whose untutored mind hooting-irons rusted, and trinkets of that kind; a Cincinnati bust-head.

ent will receive a prompedical regulated newspapers emocrat learns from Mr. he rapprochement between Republican party begins ance of an entente cordiale."

the cosmopolitan candi-f New Jersey, has estab-eadquarters in New York raise the question of citi-provides a refuge for the that will be swept up after

erves: When the subsidy as drop upon the harmo-Congress, the party will so in the political heavens, of a cyclone by 1880.

for the Advancement of that business is piracy, is probably means the per-

ention to-day will make rn. By which observation y may make one that will lefeat. with the march of jubilee

gentlemen through the nee of strangulation pro-ebration of the death of

ed to learn that CHARLEY If into a dark borse to run

expect much of civilized lian who appeared before "the council of my na-et, fronical smile." fair that New York should ve's present of a sharp over Sunset Cox.

best chess-player in

SONAL

play, "The Danites," s "lack of clearness"

said to contemplate a the rounds of the Enelps' new novel, "The be the work of her life. distinguished French

f the English People hich he has expanded his

hs since the death of lirector of the great gam-onaco, and now comes the

s with a second edition of and Letters of Charles be published, probably, ovember.

er contains this parayoung ladies welcomed. The old warrior went whole of them, while his llow who had never been ack and looked sheepish-

Library Trustees are in the choosing of a suc-winsor. Samuel Eliot among the names men-Fiske, of Harvard; Mr. Librarian at Washington; Pields, and Henry Cabol American Review.

the New York Post the New Lork Posi-thic: "As expressive of sed by the Latin writers, never obtained in English few Latinized writers, 'charged with aqueous preserved. From this sen the mental applica-tearly allied to 'phics' 'nervous,' 'active,'

The Situation Yesterday as Viewed by a "Tribune" Reporter.

LOCAL POLITICS.

When Greek Meets Greek, Then Comes the Tug of War.

By Special Request, the First Battle Will Be Fought To-Day,

in the Republican Convention which Meets in Farwell Hall.

The Industrial Primaries Will Be Held This Evening.

THE PRIMARIES. The polls in the First Ward were located on

the corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, and the vote cast, 411, was the largest, perhaps, ever cast at a primary election. There were two tickets, one put in the field by the Ward Club, the delegates on which are said to be unpledged as to County Treasurer, but pledged to Henry S. Hawley for County Clerk, J. J. Knickerbocker for Probate Judge, and Omar Bush-pell for Judge of the County Court. This ticket was elected. The other, headed by the Hon John Wentworth, was gotten up by the friends of David Hammond, and contained the names of four of those who were on the Club's ticket. From this fact it is inferred that the delegation will be a divided one. All may vote for Hesing on the informal ballot "as a compliment," but four will probably soon desert him. As the whole is an American, it is tikely that they will vote for some German for Treasurer. An effort will be made in the Convention to change the order of nominations, so as to make that of the of nominations, so as to make that of the County Clerk first. The following are the names of the delegates and the votes received by each: Arthur Dixon, 345; H. C. Ballard, 36; William H. King, 384; John A. Hunter, 36; James J. Healv, 349; F. Geissler, 378; J. E. Carter, 329; James Webb, 342. SECOND.

In the Second Ward the vote was heavy, 563 tickets being polled. There were six (some say seren) tackets in the field, and business was fively all day. There was enough scratching done to satisfy the Duke of Argyle, and the done to satisfy the Duke of Argyle, and the men whose names were on the most tickets managed to get through. The successful candidates and the number of votes poiled by each were as follows: L. H. Davis, 445; Henry Bonn, 90; William H. King, 361; J. W. Hall, 334; John Shaw, 363; W. C. Smith, 248; E. G. Mason, 212; and Frank D. Gray, 198. Of the foregoing, Messrs, King, Davis, Mason, Gray, and Bonn were on the regular club ticket. Davis, whose mame in some mysterious way got on nearly all

were on the regular club ticket. Dayis, whose name in some mysterious way got on nearly all the tickets, is understood to be favorable to the pretensions of Mr. Hesing. Bonn, King, Smith. and Mason are opposed to Hesing, but otherwise unpledged. The colored delegates, Hall and Shaw, are in favor of Mr. Klokke for Clerk of the County Court. The whole thing is badly mired, and those who wait will see what comes of it.

The Second Ward Club met at No. 513 State state, Mr. H. W. Jackson in the chair, but no business was transacted, and an adjournment was taken until next Monday evening, when the randidates will be called upon to explain their position. The ticket placed in the field by Mr. Eddy, the livery-stable keeper who has so long assumed to claim the ownership of the ward, was beaten out of time, despite the flaring bead-line which surmounted it.

THERD.

In the Third Ward everything was eminently In the Third Ward everything was eminently respectable and phenomenally quiet. Only one ticket was presented, and that received 28 votes. The names upon it (and consequently the delegates) are E. P. Hall, J. H. Clough, C. P. Kellogg, D. K. Tenney, B. C. Cook, C. M. Benderson, S. A. Irish, Eugene Cary, and A. N. Eddy. As near as could be learned, the delegation are likely to start off with a vote for W. H. Carter for Treasurer, as he is a resident of the ward. McCres is well thought of, and will get a part, iff pot all, the delegation if Carter has to be dropped. Hammond and Hesing don't appear to have a single friend in the nine names. FOURTH.

The election in the Eighth Ward for delegates to the Convention resulted in the choice of the following: E. B. Sherman, John Lussem, William L. Pierce, John Lobstein, John McAssey, R. V. Kennedy, L. Rubens, and C. Cardy.

The entire delegation, with two exceptions, will vote for Washington Hesing for Treasurer. The favorite for second choice is ex-Ald. McCrea.

Crea.

NINTH.

There were about six tickets in the field, and a lively contest resulted in the election of the following: W. H. Thompson, D. W. Clark, Jr., R. W. Dyball, John M. Smyth, Christroph Hotz, J. J. Montague, E. F. Gale, and P. R. Corcoran. This is the ticket adouted by the Club, and is understood to stand divided between Hammond and McCrea,—about five or six supporting Hammond and two, or perhaps thece, for McCrea. The delegation will be solid for Jameson for Superior Court Judge, Lane for School-Superintendent, Herrick for County Clerk, and Stevens for Clerk of the Criminal Court.

for Clerk of the Criminal Court.

Everything passed off quietly in this ward. An opposition ticket was sprung by Mr. Nelson, but the most he could do was to get 89 votes out of 250 polled. The Club ticket was elected as icliows: George E. White, Dr. Duncan McDougal, John Feldkamp, J. H. Cruver, and S. T. Gunderson. The delegation is understood to be solid for Hammond for County Treasurer, but will give Hesing a complimentary vote on the first ballot.

ELEVENTH.

County Treasurer, but will give Hesing a complimentary vote on the first ballot.

The contest in the Eleventh Ward was a decidedly interesting one. The voting was done, as heretofore, in the office of J. J. Brown's livery stable, on Madison street, near Throop. The regular Ward Club adopted a ticket to be voted for at the primaries, Satarday night. In opposition to this three other tickets were gotten up. State Senator F. A. Riddle was on the regular Club-ticket, but he was for Kohlsaat, of the Twelfth Ward, for Probate Judge, and opposed to McCrea for County Treasurer. The Club-ticket was a wholly unpledged one, and Riddle thought he'd get up one in opposition, with his own name on it,—a ticket that would be Kohlsaat out and out. He counted without his host. He was "hoist by his own petard," for the Club-ticket was elected, excepting Riddle. As soon as Riddle's ticket was found out, the regular Club-ticket was reprinted with Chariey Hoper's name instead of Riddle's, and that is what did the work. It was printed on green paper, and 134 of them were cast, which cooked the Senator's goose. The total vote cast was 582, of which George B. Swift, a popular young man in the ward, received 524; the balance of the ticket elected was as follows: J. B. Briggs, 371 votes; J. J. Brown, 316; A. B. Cook, 319; A. N. Linscott, 319; Clark Lipe, 296; W. E. Mortimer, 316; Thomas Parker, Jr., 222; O. S. Sprague, 368; Willard Woodard, 211; and A. N. Waterman, 286. Riddle was beaten by Thomas Parker, Jr., by just five votes. The delegates elected stand: For Hammond sure, Clark Lipe; Willard Woodard may give him a vote, and so may Tom Parker. The balance of the gentlemen, eight in number, are for McCrea, and the delegation will give ex-Ald. Briggs a compilmentary vote, at least.

The elections in the Twelfth Ward passed off

menary vote, at least.

TWELFTH.

The elections in the Twelfth Ward passed off smoothly, and the utmost good feeling prevailed. There were 967 votes polled, divided among three straight tickets and the usual complement of "splits." There was what was known as the "McCrea tacket," containing a list of candidates pledged to vote for the nomination of S. H. McCrea for County Treasurer; the "Kohlsaat ticket." delegates pledged for Kohlsaat for Probate Judge, without other reference; and the "Noyes ticket," delegates pledged for Noyes' nomination for the same position. The McCrea ticket was elected by a vote of 525. The Kohlsaat ticket received 317 votes, and the Noyes ticket 125 votes. The elected candidates are as follows: John A. Tyrrell, James T. Rawleigh, R. S. Critchell, A. L. Morrison, L. W. Perce, T. S. Albright, R. E. Jenkins, George W. Newcomb, C. H. Case, M. A. Morse, L. H. Bisbee, Charles Brachvoxie, Dr. William Harroun, Col. William James, W. Calkins.

William James, W. W. Calkins.

THIRTENTH.

The contest in the Thirteeuth Ward was pretty warm, and it resulted in the election of what was denominated "a thoroughly unpledged ticket." Not a single delegate, it is said, knew anything about the business. They had not the least idea what an office was, what were the qualifications for an officeholder, why a man should run for an office, or why an office should be vacant. At the ticket-counting scene there were present a great many philosophical spectators, among whom were ex-Ald. Gill, who is not a candidate for the office of County Treasurer,—unless Wash Hesing goes to the wall,—and who was heard to remark that he had nothing particular to say one way or another, except be dropped. Hammond and Hesing don't appear to have a single friend in the nine names.

In the Fourth Ward there were but two ticksts in the field,—one headed "Independent Unpledged Taxpayers' Ticket," the other "Republican Club Delegates' Ticket," both of which were liberally scratched. The whole number of votes cast was 788, of which the former had 81 and the latter 417. The number of delegates to be elected was thirteen involve of

And the standard with the standard control of the stan

above-named gentlemen had set up a job against McCrea that all h—l couldn't bust.

The contest at the primaries in the Sixteenth Ward centered almost entirely on the choice of a County Commissioner, for which there are two candidates in the ward, Gen. Louis Schaffner and John Rheinwald. The ticket nominated by the club was in favor of the former, but the friends of the latter got up an independent ticket. In the selection of these tickets but little heed was given to the fact that there were other candidates, and the only test was their adherence to either Schaffner or Rheinwald. The friends of both men worked very hard, and the largest vote ever cast at the Republican primaries in this ward was the result, there being found in the box at the close of the polis 366 votes. The vote was very close and resulted in the election of half of one ticket and half of the other. The successful delegates are as follows: Charles H. Hartwick, 352 votes; Henry Mengel, 188; Henry Hildebrecht, 348; Joseph B. Leake, 184; Henry Spiehl, 181; Painip Litterer, 179. Hartwick and Hildebrecht were on both tickets, and they were claimed by both parties, but it was ascertained after the primaries that one of them would vote for Schaffner and the other for Hiddebrecht. Mengel and Litterer were on Schaffner's ticket alone, and Leake and Spiehl on Rheinwald's alone. So the delegation stands evenly divided. The same division exists in regard to County Treasurer and County Clerk. Three of them are claimed for Hammond and Klokke, and three for Hesing and Shipman.

SEVENTEENTH.

The Seventeenth Ward primaries were held at

and County Cierk. In ree of them are channed for Hammond and Klokke, and three for Hesing and Shipman.

SEVENTEENTH.

The Seventeenth Ward primaries were held at the corner of Oak and Sedgwick streets, and there were 474 votes cast. There were four tickets in the field and thirteen candidates, many of them being on more than one ticket. Therefore "scratching" was done to a large extent. The result was the election of the following named delegates, whose votes are annexed: 8ven O. Olin, 234; P. A. Sundelins, 273; John Sampson, 247; Thomas Turnev, 230; Alexander Boome, 212. Four members of the delegation are unpledged, and will favor popular candidates. One man is for Hesing.

HIGHTENNTH.

Yesterday afternoon and evening the primary election for delegates to the County Convention from the Eighteenth Ward was held at North Side Turner-Hall. There was an unusual degree of interest manifested in the primary. Every one who could find time seemed to have turned out in the interest of, or against, combinations. From 6 o'clock until the hour for closing the polis there was a continual exertion being put forth by hundreds of people to get near enough to drop into the official custody their diminutive but all-important slip of paper. The very best class of North Side residents were present, and showed an eagerness that bespoke in unmistakable terms just the importance placed upon the issues of the ensuing election. There was the usual amount of 'electioneering participated in by some of the chronic class, as might reasonably have been expected, but there was not the slightest approach to disorder during the entire evening. To enliven the time, coteries of candidates and friends of candidates would assemble and engage in a discussion as to probabilities, and finally Louis Huck mounted the of candidates and ricelastic candidates would assemble and engage in a discussion as to probabilities, and finally Louis Huck mounted the topmost step at the entrance and made a few personal remarks, accombanied with apologies for so doing. Michael Casey at one time turned into line with the others and approached

for so doing. Michael Casey at one time turned into line with the others and approached to the opening, but one of the judges had seen Mike before, and he was not allowed to aid in rolling up majorities. He vowed thereafter that he would avenge the insult by henceforth reinsing to vote the Republican ticket, which some around him deemed a very mild concession.

It became evident that a very heavy vote was being polled, and some one, whose curiosity transcended his patience, howled through a broken pane of glass to know the number. It was announced that something over 800 votes had been cast. This was received by the crowd with marked approbation. There were two tickets in circulation,—the straight ticket, more commonly referred to as the "Glarendon House" or "Saturday night ticket." and the unpledged Republican ticket, gotten up ostensibly in support of Daye Hammond for County Treasurer, though really engineered by Wash Hesing. From the start it was evident that the straight ticket had decidedly the best backing, and it kept up very nearly a steady two to one run throughout.

At 8:20 o'clock all the ballots had been counted, and it was announced to the crowd that the straight ticket in trimmbed. This was not a

ed, and it was announced to the crowd that the straight ticket had triumphed. This was not a matter of any surprise, and there was no demonstration.

There were four names, those of Benjamin H. Seligman, O. H. Horton, W. H. Bradley, and George Atzel, which were upon both tickets. The ballot, accordingly, stood as follows: Total number of votes cast, 856. Of these, O. H. Hortou received 850; William H. Bradley, 849; George Atzel, 847; Benjamin H. Seligman, 842; Frank M. Biair, 547; Gustav Hessert, 544; W. D. Horgebriler, 844; Henry N. Mann, 537. The

The interest shown can be easily interpreted. They see something in the distance for Colvin. The County Treasurership is the office around which the great interest centres, because it has the greatest emoluments attached to it, and next year about \$2,00,000 in back taxes are to be collected and probably \$1,000,000 in bonds issued. The bummers and Colvin's "missionaries" are anxious to get "the old man" in power again, because they see spoils following him, and that is what they are after.

The Workingmen are pushing W. K. Sullivan's name and that of Miles Heñoe forward as their candidates for County Treasurer. Mr. Sallivan is a Republican, though he would no doubt accept a nomination if he saw a show of being elected. Kehoe is opposed because he pushed the Town Election hills in the Legislature last year. The Colvin crowd think that they have got a dead-sure thing on the Workingmen's and Democratic nominations.

There was some talk yesterday of postponing the Democratic Convention, and making nonominations at all. This movement developed but little strength, and arises wholly from dissensions in the party.

The Colvin and arises wholly from dissensions in the party.

The conmunities of all, except some of the orators, was commendable, showing that since they left the Democratic party they have been taking lessons in good behavior.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock. T. J. Morgan was made Chairman, and Messrs. McNelson, Larona, Butt, Belohradsky, Shilling, and Herr were made Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. Gorsha and Bishop Secretaries.

The first speaker introduced was Frank A. Stauber, candidate for County Treasurer. He commenced by denying the report that he would not run for the office for which he had been nominated, and proceeded to demonstrate that he was a workingman, and to invite those who denated him to drop into his store are developed the deather and the dorn that he was a workingman and to invite those who denated him to drop into his store are developed the doubter and the dorn that he was

commenced by denying the report that he would not run for the office for which he had been nominated, and proceeded to demonstrate that he was a workingman, and he invite those who doubted him to drop into his store any day and behold his face covered with samples of stove-polish.

Samuel Goldwater, a candidate for County Commissioner, was next introduced. He wanted the office, he said, and without making any promises, if elected, would do his duty. John Felter, another candidate for the same position, followed in about the same strain.

The next orator was John McAuliff, who wants to be Superintendent of Schools. If elected he assured his hearers that he would work great reforms, but strangely omitted to say what they would be.

W. V. Barr, a lank, lean aspirant for Pat Carroll's position in the County Board, next aired himself. He spoke quite treely, and had his coat-skirts not been pulled at the proper time no one knows when he would have ended. He was confident that he would be elected, which was only one of the many signs of his political

was only one of the many signs of his political

was confident that he would be elected, which was only one of the many signs of his political idiocy.

Philip Van Patten, candidate for Clerk of the Probate Court, was next introduced. His introduction was exceedingly flattering, and it is scarcely necessary to say that he disappointed everybody. Being one of the lights of the faith, and being so favorably introduced, the tameness of his effort was made the more apparent. Whether this was intended by the Chairman or not is not known, but if it was a trick it was very successful. In what he did say, however, he was very bitter on the other Workingmen's party, and especially on McGilvray, one of their leaders, whom he denounced as an impostor. He closed by assuring his hearers that if elected this would be the last office he would seek, because he thought it would damage the cause to force the "agitators," of whom he was one, before the public.

Mr. Thorsmark, another candidate for County Commissioner, then addressed the meeting briefly in German, and A. R. Parsons followed in his usual style. The following was then adopted, after which the meeting adjourned with cheers for the success of the party:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting there should not be voted \$500,000 or any other

with cheers for the success of the party:

Resolved. That in the opinion of this meeting there should not be voted \$500,000 or any other amount of bonds for any purpose so long as the present County Ring have the control of its disbursement, and that our ticket be printed in the negative.

THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic County Central Committee met at the Paimer House last evening, but the only question that came up was, "Where shall the Convention be held?" The Committee appointed to procure a hall had not secured one, so they were directed to lose no more time. Farwell Hall will probably be the place.

THE INDUSTRIALS.

The Central Committee of the Workingmen's Industrial party met last evening at the headquarters on LaSalle street, Thomas Kavanaugh in the chair, and J. K. Scully acting as Secretary.

Li was moved that a committee be appointed.

in the chair, and J. K. Scuily acting as Secretary.

It was moved that a committee be appointed
to ask Capt. Hickey for a detail of police for the
Convention. Laid on the table. A motion to
appoint a committee to keep order was also
laid on the table.

Mr. King moved that the Committee ask that
the Mayor enforce the law closing the alloons
on election-day. Laid on the table.

The Secretary was authorized to announce
the location of the primaries through all the
papers.

sented to go and preside. So much for his indorsement of Hesingism. He regretted the bitter personal attack which Mr. Hesing made upon a number of pure men,—his neighbors. I spoke in complimentary terms of my friend, Mr. Hubbard. I spoke of political corruption, and did not neglect Mr. Hesing and 'Lias Shipman in the role of corruptionists. This letter is published with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Hubbard. No reporter was present at that meeting when I spoke. Yours respectfully, Charles A. Gregory.

THE RAILROADS.

AN IMMENSE PURCHASE.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17.—The stockholde of the Empire Transportation Company held their final meeting here to-day, and ratified the contract for the purchase of their entire property by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the sum of \$4,600,000, of which \$2,500,000 is in property of the corporation selling out. After paying for numerous incidentals which do not appear in the list, the whole amount to be given appear in the list, the whole amount to be given out by the Pennyslvania Company will foot up not less than \$5,000,000. A strange feature connected with this purchase is that, while it is professed that it will bring money to the coffers of the Pennsylvania Company, the stock of that road is depreciated \$1 per share to-day, and closed weak at 29%, with further prospects of a decline. The object of the purchase is not so much to obtain possession of the immense business of the Transportation Company as it is to have complete coutrol of the oil trade of Pennsylvania, which now falls into the hands of the Pennsylvania Railroad, they holding the leases of all the roads tapping the oil regions except the New York & Erie, and may even be able to bother that road considerably. The business of the roads tapping the oil regions except the New York & Erie, and may even be able to bother that road considerably. The business of the corporation selling is conducted through a system of rail-transportation known as the Empire Line and the Green Line, through a lake fleet and a group of elevators known as the Anchor Line, and through a system of pipe-line ramifying the entire oil regions of Pennsylvania and New York. The total net freight rates collected last year, less the amounts paid over to the railroads for freights, amounted to \$2,577,255.36. The reason given for the sale is that the peculiar condition of the oil trade into which that business has drifted makes it imperative for the Empire Company to engage in the ourchase and selling of oil. To continue this policy successfully, it is held to be necessary to enlarge the Company and increase the capital. This is the pretext given in the annual report. The Company has been in operation for some twelve years, and the stock is chiefly owned by parties connected with the Pennsylvania Company Directors, presided. By other contracts, the Pennsylvania Company becomes possessed of stock in the Sone & Fleming Manufacturing Company, the Empire Pipe Line, and the Oleon Petroleum Company of New York. This evening the new purchasers commenced payment of the \$2,50,000 in cash, by handing over to the stockholders certified checks for their pro rata shares in the grand dividend. pro rata shares in the grand dividend.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 22.—A Committee repre senting the stockholders of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad arrived this afternoon from New York. The Committee is composed of T. Hartshorne, representing \$11,000,000 of the \$14,000,000 of stock of the road, A. W. Greenleaf, H. Cook, and Messrs, W. M. Bliss, H. Crawford, and E. Root, attorneys for the Company. They were met at the Union Depot by Gen. Stevenson, General Superintendent of the road, and one of the Directors. The party proceeded to the Lindell Hotel, where a

party proceeded to the Lindell Hotel, where a private conference was held, and to-night the Committee left for Jefferson City to secure, if possible, a reversal of the recent order of Judge Broaders, of Livingstone County, appointing a Receiver for the road. Gen. Stevenson, the Superintendent, stated to-night that the person who made the application for the appointment of a Receiver never did own a dollar of stock, and that it was an outrage that a Receiver should be appointed. The proceeding, he said, is more remarkable and unjustifiable from the fact that the Company is not in default a dollar, that not one of its obligations has gone to protest, and that the interest on its bonds has always been paid. It is now in possession of independent assets of over \$3,000,000, subject to the control of the Board, for payment of whatever indebtedness may be against it and for the improvement of its road-bed, laying steel rails, etc. The road was never in better condition than now, and its rofling-stock and machinery have been very much improved within the last year. The New York gentlemen express great confidence in the ability to have the order for the appointment of a Receiver set aside. The Receiver has already filed his bond.

has been ascertained upon examination that the steamer in which the voyage was to have been made is unfitted for the purpose. The director has therefore contracted with John Roach to build a new one specially arranged for the expedition, to be ready by the 18th of May. This vessel is to be 325 feet long and 40 feet wide, to contain the letter and vessel is to be 325 feet long and 40 feet wide, to contain the latest and best improvements in machinery, etc., and be one of the handsomest and strongest steamers aftoat. The plan and route will remain substantially the same as heretofore published, except that the route will be almost reversed, going first to England, thence to France and the great Exposition at Paris, possibly to St. Petersburg, and on the return vovage visiting the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco; from there probably to Peru, the Society and Fiji Islands, and thence home via the Stratts of Magellan, being absent two years. The details are now in course of preparation. The same educational plan and purpose will be maintained in every respect, with substantially the same management, officers, and faculty.

FIRES.

AT EAST SAGINAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 22.—The Derby Block, owned and occupied by John Berby wholesale and retail grocer, took fire about 9 o'clock this evening, but was extinguished, although the stock was badly damaged by water. though the stock was badly damaged by water.

O. N. Hosner, glove-maker, who occupied rooms on the second floor, lost his entire stock. His loss is \$3,000; insured for \$2,000 in the Lanca shire of Manchester, Eng. Loss to Derby's stock about \$3,500; fully insured.

AT ALLIANCE, O.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 22.-A fire at Allis o., this morning, destroyed about \$10,000 worth of property, insured as follows: Phœnix Mutual, \$2,000; Buckeye Mutual, \$750; Lycoming Mutual, all of Cincinnati, \$2,000; Ætna, Hartford, \$400; Franklin, Philadelphia, \$500; Furniture Fire Association, Philadelphia, \$1,000; Delaware Mutual, \$500; Ohio, of Salem, O., \$1,000; Columbiana County Mueual, \$1,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE WEATHER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23-1 a. m.-For the Upper Lake region clear or partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, stationary or

higher pressure, stationary or lower temper GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Oct. 22-Midnight.
Stations. Bur. Thr. Wind. Rain Weather

MACOUPIN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Oct. 22.—A large and enthusiastic anti-Court-House mass-meeting was held in this place to-day to consider the present compromise proposition. The Hon. David Gore was selected as Chairman. The meeting was addressed by Gen. John I. Rinaker and the Hon. addressed by Gen. John I. Rinaker and the Hon. C. A. Walker, the county's attorneys, in lengthy speeches opposing the adoption of the present proposition, on the ground that it was defective, and that it would be the source of endless litigation to the county. The meeting passed a series of resolutions asking the Board of Supervisors to withdraw the compromise proposition, and save it from overwhelming defeat.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Arrived, steamship City of Chester, Spain, and Nevada, from Liverpool; Hermann, from Bremen.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22.—Arrived, steamer Sicily, Trom Finladelphia. Oct. 22.—Arrived, City of Brussels, from New York, Moville, Oct. 22.—Steamship Circassian, from Montreal, has arrived.

OBITUARY.

LBAVENWORTH, Kam., Oct. 22.—Mrs. Le
Compte, wife of Judge Le Compte, of terribrought on by running a rusty nail into her CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 23.—City-Clerk John McIntosh died at his residence. McIntosh died at his residence in this city this morning of typhoid fever. He had been sick some time.

San Francisco, Oct. 21.—The weather has been threatening for several days, with light showers. To-day it has been raining lightly most of the day. Advices from the interior report quite a copious rain in the northern portion of the State, sufficient in some localities to start plowing. Light showers prevail in the central and southern portion of the State, with a pros-pect of steady rain.

Special Napatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 22.—A large meeting cigar-makers this evening appointed committees to raise funds for the strikers in New York and tender aid and sympathy. There are no fears of a strike here. Workmen are expressing them-

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 23.—The Old Dominion Fire-Insurance Company of Richmond, Va., withdrew from the State to-day. The Company did considerable insurance business last year.

A NEGLECTFUL LIVER.

The bile has a three-fold part assigned to it by the great manager. Nature. It assists in the digestive process, acts as a coloring agent of the blood, and is essential to the evacuative function. When the liver grows torpid, complete chaos ensues in the stomach and bowels; the bile is injected into the circulation in large quantities, and constipation and indirection are produced. Pains under the right shoulder blade and through the right side, headaches, vertigo, yellowness of the sxin, furred tongue, and nausea, alse follow. But these and other symptoms of biliousness, and the disorders which accompany it, are entirely removed by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that benign rectifier of organic disturbance and remattent fever, urinary and uterine troubles, rheumatism, gout, and other maladies, also yield to the remedial influence of the great corrective and invigorant. It is the people's chosen remedy.

Keep's Custom Shirts Made to Measure. --Very best, 6 for 30; no obligation to keep any of Keep's shirts unless perfectly satisfactory. 173 Madison-st. Use "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrho's, wind colic, and regulates the bowels.

**PIANOS AND ORGANS** 

The Business-Man's Magazine\_\$1 a year 10 cents a copy. James P. Scott, 69 Dearborn-st.

COST OF MANUFACTURE

BARGAINS

SILKS

Madison & Peoria-sts

We invite the inspection of purchasers to the following and other remarkable bargains we are offering in Silks, feeling confident they will be found all that is here represented. Owing to the present ruinous depression in the Silk Trade and the consequent sacrifice of goods at Auction or Forced Sale, no such favorable opportunity (for the purchaser) as this has ever before been presented.

AT 75 CTS.—A line of Colored Silks, in

ever before been presented.

AT 75 CTS.—A line of Colored Silks, in dark shades only, same quality as is now selling elsewhere at \$1.

AT \$1.00—Better quality than above, bright and show, and a good Trimming Silk.

AT \$1.25—Col'd Gros Grains, choice, seasonable shades, same quality heretofore sold at \$1.50, and thought cheap shough at that.

AT \$1.35—Lyons Col'd Gros Grains, heavy and handsome, in the latest shades, and an important bargain.

AT \$1.50—Bo-inch heavy Lyons Gros Grains rich quality, stylish shades, and worth even now \$1.85.

AT \$1.57—Heavy Col'd Gros Grains, 22 inches wide, new shades; a bargain worthy the inspection of all.

Our stock of Dark Fancy Silks is unusually large and well assorted. We believe ne such variety of new and desirable styles can be found elsewhere at the prices.

Several large lines of Bilk and White Stripe, and Black and Col'd Stripe Fancy Silks, at 75c, 85c, and \$1.

One case of new style Dark Col'd Ground Hair-Line Stripe Fancy Silks, very chones style and rich quality, at \$1.

BLACK SILKS.

AT 75 CTS.—30 pcs. All-Silk Black Gros Grains, worth \$1.

AT 31.00—2 cases Bl'k Lyons Gros Grains, 22 inches wide, bright, handsome finish; actually sold at \$1.50 last season, and worth to-day \$1.25.

AT 31.25—An extra heavy and showy Bl'k Gros Grain.

AT 31.50—Rich and very heavy Bl'k Cachemire Silk; a great bargain.

AT 31.50—Rich and very heavy Bl'k Cachemire Silk; a great bargain.

AT 31.00—An extra bargain in last-mentioned make of Silk, extra rich, heavy, and large oord; believed to be worth \$2.75.

100 pieces "Bellons" Cachemire Sublime Bl'k Lyons Silks, in all grades, at from 350 to \$1 s yard less than prices one month ago; the reduction being specially large in the richest qualities, with which we are at prosent overstocked. This Silk we consider the most durable, elegant, and (at present prices) intrinsically the cheapest Silk Imported.

A full line of "Guinet's" Bl'k Silks, from \$1.25 a yard upwards.

CARSON,

Gloves! Gloves! Gloves! The Best in the World for Centle-

CITY MADE GLOVES

Fisk, Clark & Flagg The Best Kid Gloves,
The Best Dogskin Gloves,
The Best Driving Gloves,
The Best Coaching Gloves.

At RETAIL EVERYWHERE

FOR RENT

DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE TRIBUNE BUILD**ing** 

TORENT.

Apply to WM. C. DOW.

Room 8 Tribune Building. TOILET GOODS. EDW. PINAUD

CELEBRATED FRENCH Perfumery and Soap Specialty Essence of Ixora Broone, Violette, Opopo Frangeoani Lettuce, Violet, Ixora Meduili rior Sospa, Pinaud Cosmetica, Toilette Powde line, and Creme nutritive for the hair.

HENRY DREYFUS, Sole Wholesaie Agent, 13 Maiden Lane, New York, FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Rader, Reed & Co. have this day dis-olved partnership by mutual consent, Mr. Rader hav-ng withdrawn from the firm. Oct. 22, 1877. COPARTNERSHIP. We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the live-stock commission business under the firm name of Windsor, Phifes. Reed & Co.

L. C. WINDSOR, C. PHIFER, D. J. REED, L. R. WARNER.

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER IS THE ONLY POWDER

Indorsed by Eminent Chemists and Physicians for its PERFECT PURITY and HEALTHFULNESS, and USED IN THEIR

#### FINANCE AND TRADE.

Little Activity in Local Finances --- The Clearings, \$3,200,000.

Shortage in the Redemption Fund --- The Next Telegraph War.

The Produce Markets Less Active, with Smaller Receipts---Provisions Steady.

Hogs, Wheat, and Corn Firmer .-- Exports from the Seaboard.

#### FINANCIAL.

The opening of the week did not open any new schivity in financial circles. The orders from the country for currency were light, and the applications for rediscounts were only moderate. Offerings of negotiable paper by the city customers of the bank are light, and these institutions have a surplus of ioanable funds. This is a state of affair to which they are not averse, as the uncertaintie rith regard to the financial legislation of Congres canking and business community are penetrated with the unfortunate feeling of distrust which comes whenever Congress meets, and is not dis pelled until it adjourns. Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers, and on the street 5 per cent for first-class call loans and 6@7 per cent for good time loans. Ne York exchange was quoted between banks at par. The clearings were \$3, 200, 000.

THE REDEMPTION FUND. The question is raised, Why does not the United ates Treasury see that the National Banks keep in vashington the reserve of 5 per cent on their cir-ulation, as required by law? A report by the Comp-roller of the Currency shows that on Cet. 6 the anks had in Washington but \$3,550,080.44 in legal enders in the Treasury, which is only 1 per cent atterest of 5, as called for by the law. The Re-emption Fund emoraced, in addition, \$8,651,mempion rund emoracea, in addition, \$8, 631, -753, 99 in National-Bank notes. As the amount of a suited to make good the 5-per cent fund is \$15, -783, 661.40, it is easily calculated that the Redemption Fund is \$3,581,526,97 short.

lemption Fund is \$3,081,500.97 short.

CO-PERATUS LIPE-INSURANCE.

A number of co-operative life-insurance comnales are being formed in different parts of the
country. One has been organized at Beaver Palls,
a., which is to have a class of 1,500 members, ch of whom shall upon the death of a member be assessed \$1. There is to be a Board of Directors, as well as a Secretary and Treasurer, who are to be selected annually from among the members, and are to serve without pay. The entrance fee is to be very small, and no risk is to be taken outside the township, and only on lives between 12 and 50. nother co-operative society is the Masonic Mu-lal Relief Association of Eastern Massachusetts, of which Benjamin Pope is President. It has 972 members, 218 certificates of membership having been issued during the past year. The balance in the treasury is \$5,310.08. During the past year e were ten death claims. A plan for life-in-nce benefit has been adopted by the Internabonal Grand Lodge of Crispins of Boston.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.
dent James G. Fair, of the Consoldated Virginia mine, recommends as an adjust-ment of the difficulties between the Comstock Companies and the Sutro Tunnel Company that all mpanies drained by the tunnel pay the tunnel company the full cost of pumping the water to the surface to the tunnel level, and that an agreement be made that if any mining company so drained desired to transport wood or timber in or out they could do so to the capacity of the tunnel at a fixed rate.
THE NEXT TELEGRAPH WAR.

THE NEXT TELEGRAPH WAR.

The Indicator has the following:
The fact transpires that the telegraph pool's difficulties in arriving at a definite understanding have been caused by a want of narmony among the piembers of the Atlantic & Pacific Sub-Committee, which was composed of Gen. Eckert and Messra. Syms and Atkins. This committee has since been dismissed, and Gen. Eckert will hereafter assume its functions with full power. It is said the main difficulty has arisen from the fact that no provision was originally made in the contract regarding the respective percentage of expenses by each company. It was rumored on the street, at the close of business yesterday, that the Atlantic & Pacific Directors will not only refuse to sign the pooling arrangement, but intend to cut rates down to old figures.

NEW NATIONAL BANK. The United States Comptroller of the Currency

Cashier. 1877.	Authorized to co	ommence business Oct. 12
		D BONDS.
		railroad bonds were mad
on the N	ew York Stock E	xchange on Saturday:
B., H. &	Erie, 1st M., 11%	Mich. S & N. I.S. F. 7p c110
Ches & C	hio 8a 1at M. 2414	Clev., P. & A. old bds. 103
Lou. & M	lo., 1st guar'd 82	Buffalo & E., new bds. 104
Bt. L. J.	& Chl., 1st. 104	Buffalo & State Line 78105
G. B. 8	. C. M. 7811014	L. S. dividend bonds 102
C., R. L.	P. 1st M 7s 107	L. S. con. coup. 1st 108)
C., R. I.	& P. 68, 1917, 106	L. S. con. coup. 2d 96
C. R. of N	J., 1st m n'w1094	N. Y. C. 6s, real estate 103
C. R. of	N.J., 1st con 66	N. Y. C. 6s. Subt'n 103
L. A.W	B'e con, guar, 34%	N. Y.C. &H. 18t M. COU. 1179
M. ast. P	. 1st M. 8s. P. D113	H. R. 7's 2d M. S. F. '85 111
M. &St. P	2.2d 73-10 P. D 99%	Harlem 1st M. 7s cou. 118
M. &St. F	. 1st M. LaC. D103	N. Missouri 1st mrt'ge, 100
M & St. 1	P. con. sin. fd 91%	Ohio & Miss.con. S. F. 94
C. & N.	W. 8 ng Tung. 1079	Ohio & Miss. consol 94
C. & N.	W. con. bds., 107	Cen. Pacific gold bds. 106
C. & N.	W.exten. bds 1024	C.P., San Joa'n br'ch. 85
C. & N.	W. c. gold bds 82%	Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. Tp. c110 Clev. P. & A. old bds. 103 Clev. P. & A. new bds. 104 Buffalo & E new bds. 104 Buffalo & E new bds. 104 Buffalo & E new bds. 104 Buffalo & Estate I. Ine Tsilos Kalla & W. Pigeon 1s. 84 B. & Con. Conp. 1st 108 B. & Con. Feel 2 2
Gal. & C	hleago, extd. 106	Western Pacific bonds 100
C. & M.	1at M 107	Union Pacific S. Fund. 94
Winons	1st M 107 & St. P. 1st M 86 & St. P. 2d M 70 1. 1st M. 7s. s. f 109 & W. 2d M 104 W., 7s. con bl. 101	Pacific R. of M., 1st M 96 Pacific R. of M., 2d M, 96 P., Ft. W. & C. 24 M, 117 P., Ft. W. & C. 24 M, 112 P., Ft. W. & C. 26 M, 18 C. & P. con. S. F. 110 C. & P. 4th S. F. 103 Cot. C. delind. 2d M, 103 G. T. delind. 2d M, 104 St. L. & II. M, 1st M, 107 Alton & T. B. 2d M, P. 84 B. & S. I. R. 1st M, 88
Winona	& St. P. 2d M 70	Pacific R. of M., 2d M. 90
Del., L.	& W. 2d M 104	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M 112
D., L. &	W., 78, con'bl. 101	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M., 98
Morris d	Essex, 1st M. 117	C & P. 4th S. F 103
Morris 6	Essex, 78 '71. 90	Cor., C. & Ind. 2d M 10
Morris d	Easex, 1cg'd 86	4 St. L. & I. M. 1st M 97
D. & H.	Ca'l 1st M 1884 985	Alton & T. H. 2d M. P. 84
Albany	& S., 1st bds 108	B. & S. I. K. 18t M. 88. 90
Albany	& S., 20 bus 55	Tol., P. & W., 1st W. D 90
Rens'r	Saratoga 1st c115	Tol., P. & War. 2d M. 25
Erie, 1s	t m., extended in	Tol. & Wab. ex. coup. 94
Erie, 30	M., 78, 1883103	T.& W. 1st M. St. L. div 85
Arie 4	h M., 78, 1880.100	Tol. & W. ex. m td c 73
B. N. V	& E. 1st m. '77. 102	4 Tol. W.ex.&N. '77 c. 64
B., N. 1	. & E. n. b. 1916 107	Tol. W. equip. bonds. 12
Jian.&	St. Jo St Con M 79	St. L. & I. M. 184 M
Dub. &	S. C. 1st M102 S. C. 2d div102	Gt. Western 2d M. 93 73
Cedarf	allse Minhlet M 82	W. II. bds 1900 conponent
Mich.S	7 p.c. 2d M 102	Qui. & Tol. 1st M 1893. 72 W. U. bds 1900 coupons 106 W. U. bds reg 106
27.20		GREENBACKS.

Gold was 1024@103 in greenbacks. cas were 97%@97% cents on the do

The state of the s	242 20 3	
Sixty	days.	Sight.
Sterling	481	486
Paris	52114	51834
Belgium	52114	5184
Switzerland	52114	5184
Germany	9414	9514
Holland	9072	40%
Austria	40 00 00 00	46
Norway		2714
- weded		2714
Denmark		27%
GOVERNMENT BONDS.		-
	Dist.	4.2.4
United States 6x of 'at	2.01/	Asked.
U. S. S. Zistof E.T.	10112	10534
U. S. 5-2% of 67	10326	10814
U. 8. 5-20s of '68	1077	
		109%
		108%
		108
		105%
United States currency 6s	102%	103
BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.	120%	120%
	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 F ct. sewerage.	*107	*108
Chicago (New 7 to Ch. sewerage	*107	*108
Chicago City 7 & ct. water loan	107	*108
North Chicago 7 & ct. bonds (L. Park).	*107	*108
City Pallway South Side (L. Park)	98	*** *
City Railway, South Side		149
City Rallway, West Side.		178
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Co. stock		128
Chamber of Comment & Coke Co. stock	****	145
Chamber of Commerce		70
West Division Railway 7 ₩ cents	10294	*100%

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK. Oct. 22.—Gold opened at 102%, and closed at 103. Carrying rates, 104.

Silver at London, 55 3-16. Here silver bars 123% in greenbacks and 119% in gold. Silver coin Governments

State securities were dull.

Stocks in early dealings declined %@4%, with a recovery at the close of %@2%. The Granger stocks were most affected, partly on account of the very small receipts of wheat at lake ports to-day.

ever, was the continued sales of long stock for account of some leading operators who have until recently been on the bull side. The depression to-day was assisted by a revival of the rumors of Saturday about financial embarrassments and pros-pective failures, none of which have been verified. seemed to unsettle confidence and start a general pressure to sell, which at one time was very decided. A change of front by a number of speculators from bull to bear within the past few days has taken from the market much of the support which it previously had, and the distribution of their stock has assisted the declining tendency. Henry N. Smith is said to have sold out his long stock in Lake Shore. Transactions aggregated 253, 000 shares, of which 9,000 were New York Central, 16,000 Erle, 72,000 Lake Shore, 12,000 Northwestern common, 8,000 preferred, 3,000 Rock Island, 21,000 St. Paul common, 10,000 preferred, 5,000 Ohios, 31,000 Lack-awanna, 6,009 Michigan Central, 2,000 Illinois Central, 44,000 Western Union, and 4,000 Wabash, Money, 6267 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 7@9.
The Assistant-Treasury disbursed \$315,000.
Clearings, \$10,000,000.
Sterling quiet; long, 480%; short, 485%.

	Coupons, '81
	Coupons, '65, new 105% New 4 per cent 102%
	Coupons, '67
	Coupons, '68109% Coupons108%
٠.	New 58 107% Currency 68 120%
e	NTOCKS.
	Western Wion Tel 78% Northwestern pfd 62%
	Ouicksilver 18 C. C. C. & I 30
	Quicksilver pfd 34 New Jersey Central 18%
	Pacific Mail 22% Rock Island100%
f	Mariposa 101% St. Paul 33%
	Mariposa pfd 101% St. Paul pfd 67%
	Mariposa prd
8	Adams Express. 97 Wabash. 15% Wells-Fargo. 84 Fort Wayne. 90
	American Express 54 Terre Haute 6
	American Express 54 Terre Haute 6
8	United States Express. 47 Terre Haute pfd 17
e	New York Central 105% Chicago & Alton 80%
-	Erie 13% Chicago & Alton pfd. 103
đ	Erie pfd 27 Ohio & Mississippi 938
h	Harlem
а	Harlem pfd
	Harlem pfd
e	Panama 127 C. B. & Q. 102 Union Pacific. 68 Hannibal & St. Jo. 11 Union Pacific. 68 Hannibal & St. Jo. 11
U	Union Pacific 68 Hannibal & St. Jo 11
	Lake Shore 65% Central Pacific bonds. 105%
1	Illinois Central 76% Union Pacific bonds. 104%
	Northwestern 35% U.P. sinking-fund 14%
	STATE BONDS.
	Tennessee, old 42  Virginia, new 80

Alpha 22\(\frac{1}{2}\) Kentuck
Beicher 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) Leopard
Beicher 32\(\frac{1}{2}\) Bullion 4Virginia 55\(\frac{1}{2}\) Consolidated Virginia 55\(\frac{1}{2}\) Consolidated Virginia 55\(\frac{1}{2}\) Confidence 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) Silver Hill
Condence 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) Silver Hill
Caldonia 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) Segregated Beicher
Caven Point 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) Segregated Beicher
Exchequer 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) Union Consolidated
Bullia Consolidated 3
Justice 3
Justice 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)

#### REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record

#### COMMERCIAL.

of the leading articles of produce in this city dur-ing the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning, and for the corresponding time

the second	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, bris	14.615	13,416	14,454	10,912
Wheat, bu	88,556	119, 228	129, 498	77, 252
Corn, bu	89, 312	179.489	180, 154	360, 822
Oata, bu	31,018	55, 848	44, 887	54, 799
Rye, bu	5,568	7,949	1.164	760
Barley, bu	29,540	37,911	12,464	12, 127
Grass seed, Bs.	163, 190	253, 253	92, 120	480, 585
Flax seed, Bs.	203, 120	473-900	272,000	. 586, 101
B. corn, bs	120,000		64,760	160, 270
. meats, bs	54, 110	44,800	1,612,100	2,723,982
Beef, tcs				260
Beef, bris			189	25
Pork, bris		10	465	448
Lard. Bs			370,780	377,854
Tallow, bs	63, 437	57, 370	3,850	23,000
Butter bs	189, 445	111, 175	58,470	126,950
D. Hogs, No	9	2		
Live hors No.	4, 329	7,851	857	3,629
Cattle No	1, 164	667	1,619	1,505
Cattle, No Sheep, No	219		599	848
Hides, lbs	239, 305		182,620	348, 410
Highwin's, brls	50	362	-50	430
Wool, !bs	105, 502	176.316	42,145	311,736
Potatoes, bu	5,048		32	10,404
Coal, tons	12,382		1,114	1,234
Hay, tons	160	247		192
Lumber, m.ft.	7,779	5,900		
Shingles, m	4, 525	400	304	935
Salt. bris		384	2, 139	4,787
Poultry, lbs		950		
Poultry, coops.	4			
Eggs, pkgs	596			
Cheese, bxs	8, 225	1,702	2,036	1,508
G. apples, bris.	2,893	11,677	700	1,396
Beene bo		80	700	147

Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city consumption: 2,303 bu wheat, 5,181 bu corn, 2,194 bu coats, 2,250 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 38 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 4 cars No. 2 do, 40 cars No. 1 spring, 221 cars No. 2 do, 29 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (341 wheat); 1 car yellow corn, 29 cars high mixed corn, 96 cars and 10, 200 bu No. 2 do, 29 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (156 orn); 7 cars white oats, 13 cars and 2,000 bu No. coats, 5 cars rejected do (25 oats); 4 cars No. 2 . 3 do, 20 cars extra do, 16 cars feed (70 barley). Total (596 cars), 233,000 bn. Inspected out: 77,650 bu wheat, 234,920 bu corn, 40,663 bu

**	THE TOHOWINE STREETS	DI SDOWS	the disti	noution
64	of the breadstuffs shippe	d from	this city	during
51% 91% 73 72	last week:			
9114	Shipped. Flour.	Wheat,	Corn.	
72	By rail	227,744	83, 114	202, 375
06%	To Buffalo 4, 125	21,703	888, 203	145,000
DOM.	To Erie 200	64,500 18,000	*****	****
	To Qgdensburg	4, 797	19,152 97,332	27,000
	To Huron 1,500 To other U. S. ports. 1,172		24.685	1144
llar	Montreal	65,000 32,077	4,609	44, 183
	To Kingston	76, 331		****
ght.	To Collingwood	19.800	23, 189	****
86	-			
1816	Totals68,758	777, 773	1, 161, 199	418,558
1816	Taken for city	13, 396	11,982	11,835

Also A.232 but yee shipped by 25 750 11.252 11.853 with do to minor Canadian ports: 150.250 m barley by rail. 60.000 bu do to Buffaib. 1,250 bu do to Erie, and 23,460 but do to ther United States ports.

An operator here who has numerous correspond-

ents in Minnesota states that his advices all concur in the report that comparatively little plowing has been done in that State since last harvest. The farmers abandoned plowing to be able to market their wheat. The rain of last week has but the ground out of condition; so that unless we have fine weather "from this on," the prospect is poor for a large area of wheat land being plowed in

Minnesota this fall.

An ardent free-trader on 'Change expressed himself yesterday decidedly in favor of the packers putting agents to work to sell their goods at the principal consuming points. He thinks it will even help the commission merchant here ultimately, as it will increase the demand for our provisions, and buyers will soon learn that they can do bettef by sending their orders here to be filled in open market than by paying the arbitrary prices asked by the foreign agent. It may be so. But if two or more packing firms establish agencies in one place the competition will exist there as well as at home, and the occupation of the broker will be gone. We hear of one case Saturday in which a broker telegraphed the terms on which he could fill an order for meats, taking them from a prominent firm here, and was informed that the agent of that firm had offered the intending purchaser better terms at his

make such arrangements for selling his goods as may best suit him. Trade is not likely to be per-manently hampered in the same way that some of the suitors in Jarndyce and Jarndyce were at the the suitors in arridge and sarridge were at the mercy of certain lawyers. If the broker is not really necessary to the business, the mere fact of respectability will not save him, as it did Mr. Vholes, though he should have three times three daughters and a whole family of ancestors to pro-

vide for. In any event, argument will scarcery change the current of the trade.

The Chicago produce markets were rather slow yesterday, dragging chiefly as a consequence of finer weather, but without great weakness. Provisions were steady. Grain futures tended to an easier range of prices, while quotations for present delivery were sustained by the fact of small receipts, and the expectation that the receipts will continue light through the remainder of this month, as the country roads will take time to dry into a condition permitting travel. There was very little doing for shipment and freights were duil.

dull.

There was a quiet market for domestic dry goods. The dullness of the country trade, resulting from the unsettled cognition of the roads, has caused a falling off in the volume of orders, and caused a falling off in the volume of orders, and the quantity of goods moved out was comparative-ly light. No important price-changes were noted, the general market maintaining a fairly steady tone. Groceries were dealt in to a fair extent, and were generally firmer, the increased firmness grow-ing out of the advance in freights. Sugars con-ting to light supply but the other stands articles ing out of the advance in freights. Sugars continue in light supply, but the other staple articles as well as side-goods are in ample stock. The butter trade continues to display a satisfactory degree of activity, and the market maintains a firm and steady tone. Cheese was firmer under light offerings, 13%c being asked for the best goods. In the fish and dried-fruit markets no important new features were developed. Oils were generally steady. A decline to 14%c in 110 test carbon was the only change noted. Paunts, tobaccos, leather, bagchange noted. Paints, tobaccos, leather, bag-ging, coal, and wood were without quotable

change.

Lumber was in good demand and firm. The offerings at the close were small, and met with a fair inquiry from local and country dealers. The yard market was fairly active and steady. yard market was fairly active and at recent ing materials were in moderate demand at recent prices. Wool was quiet. Broom-corn was in fair request and steady. Seeds were quiet, except clover, cash offerings of which were a shade firmer. Hay was in fair local demand and steady. Hay was in fair local demand and steady. Earlier orders have been withdrawn owing to the rise in sail freights. The hide market was dull and unsettled. Prices are reduced \@\colon\_c, and little has been done at the decline. Game and poultry were slow and easy. The offerings were small. Green fruits were quiet, and some varieties which have been plenty all summer were almost unsala-

Lake freights were dull and nominally unchanged, at 4c for corn to Buffalo, with shippers gener ally bidding 3%@3%c for the same. Room was taken for 75,000 bu wheat, 75,000 bu corn, 20,000 bu oats, and 80,000 bu barley.

Through rates to New York by lake and rail were quoted at 19@19%c on wheat and 18@18%c Rail freights were steady at the recent advance. Rates on grain, and other fourth-class are now 40c to New York, 37c to Baltimore, 38c to Phil-

adelphia, 45c to Boston and other New England points, and 35c to Montreal. Boxed meats were quoted 5c, and loose meats 10c per 100 hs higher EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD. The following were the exports from the fou leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the

Week end'g Week end'g 'Week end'g 'Oct. 20, '77. Oct. 13, '77. Oct. 21, '76. 69, '066 51,579 53, 258 684, 901 875, 975 732, 586 70, 529 77, 185 63, 983 94, 261 3, 3, 964 3, 255 5, 983 3, 3, 964 3, 3, 867 2, 598, 339 45, 77, 417 6, 007, 770

GOODS RECEIVED at Chicago Customs, Oct. 22: Fowler Brothers, 600 tons salt! Field, Leiter & Co., 47 cases drygoods; Charles Gossage & Co., 1 case dry-goods; Lord, Stoutenburg & Co., 13 packages perfumery; G. S. Haskell & Co., 58 sacks seed; Henry

January.

Maars—Were quiet and nominally a shade easier.

Dealers reported a fair number of orders on the market,
but most of them seemed to be limited below the views
of sellers. We note that the export movement continues large. Sales were reported of 163 boxes shoulders at 65c; 20,000 bs short fibs (25 days old) at 75c;
20,000 bs short elears at 75c; 20,000 bs short clears at
75c; 100 boxes pork strips at 7c; and 100 boxes bacon
do at 75c. The market closed at the following range
of prices:

45,624%c.
Bacon quoted at 767%c for shoulders, 84,68%c for short ribs, 84,68%c for short clear, 102,6211%c for hams, all canvased and packed.
GREASE, Was quiet at 56,74%c.
BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$10.00 (10.25 for meas; \$11.00611.25 for extra mess; and \$14.00615.50 for hams.

Tallow-Was quoted at 7%@7%c for city, and 7%@ 7%c for country. BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was slow and steady. There was scarcely any demand for shipment, and local buyers were less active than usual, looking chiefly for small lots, while the firmness in spot wheat sustained quotations on four. Sales were reported of 300 bris winters on private terms; and 800 bris spring extras, partly at \$5.00. Total, 1, 100 bris. The market closed with the following as the range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$6.75e7.00; good to prime brands of winters, \$6.75e7.00; cloice to fine apring, \$5.50e7.00; fair to good spring; \$5.50e6.00; low spring, \$3.00e3.05; for increasing \$6.50e3.50; posted to fine prings, \$5.50e3.50.

@8.00; low grade, \$3.00e3.50; rye, \$3.25e3.50.

BRAN—Was quiet and easier. Sale was limited to 10 tons at \$11.00 per ton on track.

Bran Expr. Sale was made of 10 tons at \$13.00 per ton on track. BREADSTUFFS.

RYE FEED-Sale was reported of 10 tons at \$10.50 on

track.

Corx-Meal—Course was nominally stronger at \$18.50 l6.75 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was less active, and very irregular, within a rather narrow range. The market for this month decidined \$6c, and advanced to \$1 shove Saturday's latest price, while November declined 15d, and closed \$6c lower than Saturday. The discount widened to \$4c. lower than Saturday. New York as very dull, and the later quotation from London noted a decidine of 16 per quarter. Our receipts were larger, but small by comparison with Monday preceding. The news from abroad, and the fact weather caused a very weak feeling, but it was chiefly felt in the longer futures, and even they were partially sustained by the shortage for this month. In salipping demand was lively of \$0.2 wanting it to 60 lower bought freely of \$0.2 wanting it to 60 lower bought freely of \$0.2 wanting it to 60 lower bought and the receipts during the remainder of this month are expected to be small, as a consequence of the drenching weather of last week. For this reason the shorts for this month kept up a good demand, though shipping orders were reported to have been withdrawn, the prospect of large arrivals weakening the confidence of British buyers. Seller weakening the confidence of British buyers. Seller lower was a seller to be shorts for this month kept up a good demand, and though shipping orders were reported to have been withdrawn, the prospect of large arrivals weakening the confidence of British buyers. Seller the shorts and the seller beginned to \$1.05 the \$0.00 lower has a \$1.05 the \$0.00 lower has been shorted to \$1.00 lower has been shorted to \$1.00 lower has be CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominally stronger at \$18.50

proported of the 200 miles of the 200 mi

Corn—135,000 bu at 43%c for November and 43%c for May.

Mess pork was outet at \$14.00 cash or October, \$12.806 12.65 for November, \$12.406 12.60 for the year, and \$12.60 for January. Saics 1,700 bris seller January at \$12.60.

Lard was quiet at \$8.45 cash or October, \$8.15 for the year, and \$8.2068. 22% for January.

Lard was quiet at \$8.45 cash or October, \$8.15 for the year, and \$8.2068. 22% for January.

Wheat was moderately active, and firmer. October sold at \$1.08%61.05%4, and closed at \$1.05%61.05%4.

Corn was steady, with sales for October at 44%6444%.

Corn was steady, with sales for October at 44%6444%.

Oats were quiet at 23%c for October, and 23%c for November.

ALCOHOL-Was steady at \$2.06@2.16, the quotation or some time.

BROOM-CORN-Was steady, under a fair inquiry. BROOM-CORN—was steady, under a tair induly. The receipts are fair, but dealers say the stock is not accumulating rapidly, and fine krades are not plenty: Green hurl, 5%@6c; medium hurl, 4%@5c; red-tipped do, 4%@4%c; green brush, with hurlenough to work it, 5%5%c; red-tipped, with do, 4%4%c; red do, 3%@4c; inside brush, 3%@41%c; inferior brush, 3%@4c; crooked, 3%4%at;

inside brush, 356-35c; inferior brush, 556-35c.

BEANS—Choice mediums were quoted at \$1.85-20.00, and fair at \$1.85-20.175. The demand was fair.

BUTTER—The market was frun, not only for choice and fancy grades, which comparatively were scarce, but for the lower grades also. The current demand is quite equal to the daily receipts, and the amount of butter now on hand is smaller than usual at this stage which eason. Holders are consident. We quote: of the season. Holders are confident. We quote: Fancy creamery, 28@31c; good to choice grades, 20@ 25c; medium, 15@48c; inferior to common, 9%@14c. BAGGING—None of the features of the market were different from those prevalent for a number of days previous. There is a steady moderate movement in the different lines and a steady and firm set of prices. We quote: Stark, 24c; Brighton, A. 234c; Lewiston, 214c; Otter Creek, 203c; American, 103c; burlaps, 4 and 5 but, 1584[5c; guantes, singles, 1465[45c; do, double, 24

bul 186415c; gunnies, singles, 1463145c; do, double, 24
6245c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in fair request and steady. Lime is a shade higher: Common brick, \$4.00
64.50; pressed brick, \$14.00618.00; lime in bulk, 6566
70c; do in bris, 75660c; Michigan stucco, \$1.75 per bri: plastering hair, 30c per bu; American Portland, \$3.25 per 400 lbs; common cements, \$1.5061.75 per bri.

CHKESE—Remains quiet, but the light stock on hand prevents any softening of prices. We quote the market firm at 12546135c for good to fancy factory, and at 964115c for lower gradea.

COAL—There was no marked change in the coal market. The demand continues comparatively light, being almost wholly rearricted to such quantities as are needed for current use, and the lone of the market is not particularly frm. The following prices are current: Lackawanna, large egg. 56.57 do nut and cange, and small egg. 56.55.58. Baltimore & Ohio, \$4.065.00; Illinois, \$3.5064.00; Gartsherie, \$4.75; Indiana block, \$2.665.—Were in light request at 17c. The offerings.

G. S. Haskell' & Co., 58 sacks seed; Herry Enderis, I. case books; A. W. Rollins & Co., 12 case cardors; Hadley Bros. & Co., 1 case cards; M. Wright, I case needles; Kohlsaat & Co., 5 cases dry goods; Buck & Rayner, S cases dry gundries; M. Wright, I case needles; Kohlsaat & Co., 5 cases dry goods; Buck & Rayner, S cases dry gundries; M. Wilson Brothers, I case hoslery; James S. Kitk & Co., 44 casks sods-ash; Merchant & Co., 100 boxes tin-piate; Jamesh, McClurr & Co., 6 cases books; C. Keizer, 3 cases books; Schweltzer & Beer, 5 cases toys and fancy goods; Hamilton, Rowe & Co., 13 cases clocks, etc. Amount collected, \$9,982.99.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were dull, but steadler. There was little change in prices; though, hogs being quoted stronger, holders of product were firm in their views in the house of a light demand. The weather was cod, and more favorable for the movement of product, but the miserable condition of the country roads is keeping back hogs, and packing operations are necessarily quiet in consequence.

Mass Ponx—Was quiet and unchanged on spot, with a firmer feeling in futures. January advanced 7%c. but fell back to Saturday's latest quosation. Sates were reported of 500 Driss eller November at \$12.67%; 2.000 bris, seller November at \$12.67%; 2.000 bris, seller November at \$12.67%; 2.000 bris, seller shound, the offerings being very small. Sales were reported of 500 Driss. The market closed treating the back to Saturday's latest quosation. Sates were reported of 500 Driss and the price of the pr

cutta singer, 10.511c.

Stort Frie Blue. 546c: German mottled. 66046c.

Box Price Blue. 546c: German mottled. 66046c.

Box Price Blue. 546c: German mottled. 66046c.

Box Price Blue. 546c: German mottled. 6604c.

Box Price Blue. 546c: German mottled. 6604c.

HAY—Was in fair request and firm under light offerings. The demand was chiefly local, thoughs few orders were received from the North. The receipts of Joses hay are light. Following is the price-list: No. 1 wood-bound. 88.5088.75: do wire-buund. 89.00 No. 2. 87.5086.00: mixed. 87.00: upland prairie. 87.508.

S. Ol. No. 1, 88.508; slough. 85.50.

The offerings were looking box of taking only small lots from regular customers: City butchers' cows, 716c; ateers. 8c: green-cared light, 946896c; heavy, 84.6886c; damaged. 74c: part cared. 84.6845c; green saited kip, 11c: green calf. 1256613c; film and prime dry kip and calf. 14.416c; dry-saited hides. 1246c; dry fint do. 166817c; deacon skins, 456850c; sheep petts woodestimated at 30c.

HOPS—Were quiet at 8611c. Consumers are buying from hand to mouth. There are plenty of hops in the LEATHER—A light demand and a somewhat casier set of prices was noted. The easier feeling was chiefly due to the break in the price of hides. Quotations remain as before, but in some instances were ahaded:

LEATHER—A light demand and a somewhat casier set of prices was noted. The easier feeling was chiefly due to the break in the price of hides. Quotations remain as before, but in some instances were ahaded:

Calf. No. 2. \$904.25 Line \$3.46 36 Calf. No. 2. \$908.35 Upper. No. 1. 2.50 85 iter sole. \$256 35 Valla, No. 2. \$908.35 Buffalo slaugh-Veals, No. 1. 2. \$708.85 iter sole. \$256 35 Valla, No. 2. \$908.35 Haness. \$326 25 Harness. \$309 34 Insole. \$256 35 Valla, No. 2. \$156 22 sole. \$256 25 Harness. \$309 34 Insole. \$256 25 Harness. \$309 34 Insole. \$256 35 Valla, No. 2. \$156 25 Insole. \$256 25 Valla, No. 2. \$156 25 Valla, No. 2. \$

FOOLTRY AND GAME—Were quiet at Saturday's prices. The offerings were much reduced, and the fresh receipts were light. Game sold at recent prices: Old and large soring chickens. \$2.0062.59 per doz: springs. \$1.5062.007. ducks, \$2.2562.59; turkeys. 8c; geese, \$8.0068.50; rearise chickens. \$4.00; partridges, \$2.50; qualt, \$1.7561.90; wild ducks, 75c6\$2.00; venilon, 11613c.

SEEDS—Were quiet. Timothy was dull and weak at \$1.1561.29. Clover was in fair request and firmer. The offerings were light. Saies were made at \$5.006.50, and for seller this week at \$3.00. December sold at \$4.7468.50. Fiax was quiet at \$1.2761.30.

SEEDS—Were quiet. Timothy was dull and weak at \$5.056 \$5.53, and for seller this week at \$3.00. December sold at \$4.7468.50. Fiax was quiet at \$1.2761.30.

SEEDS—Were quiet. Timothy was dull and weak at \$5.5065.50, and for seller this week at \$3.00. December sold at \$4.7468.50. Fiax was quiet at \$1.2761.30.

SEEDS—Were quiet. Timothy was dull and weak at \$5.0065.50, and for seller this week at \$1.2761.30.

WHO THE SEEDS—WERE SEED

LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE-Received during Sunday and Monday, 2,700 head; same time last-week, 3,700 head. Beyond the fact that the receipts were smaller than usual, and that the weather was more favorable to active traditation of the state of th

Agure was paid for a carload of Philadelphia hogs. Skips and inferior lots generally sold at \$4.00\$4.60. The market closed firm.

1006 SALES.

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82.2-663. 50; feeding steers, \$3.5063.75; Texans, \$2.25
63.50.
SHEEF-Firmer; good scarce and wanted; butchers', \$2.7563. 57; shipping muttons, \$3.7564.5.
RECEIPTS-Hogs, 120; cattle, 1,100; sheep, none.
EAST LIBERTY.
EAST LIBERTY.
EAST LIBERTY.
Pa., Oct. 22.—CATTLE-Receipts since and including Friday, 4,264 in pard, of which 146 cars were through and 46 cars for sale here; total for the week ending this day, 5,524 head, or 162 cars through and 163 cars yard, against 290 cars through and 163 cars yard, against 290 cars through and 163 cars yard, or 7,616 head last week; prime, \$5.60; good, 5c; common, \$4.0064.25.
HOGS-Receipts, \$6.00; total for the week, 18,150, against 17,930 last week; Yorkers, \$5.3065.40; Philadelphias, \$5.6065, 500 head; total for week, 11,800, against 12,700 last week; selling \$4.0066.75.

BALTIMORE.
BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—CATTLE-Pairly active; prices 366 kg lower; very best 54,696; farst quality, 45,655; medium, 35,6645; ordinary, 25,664; most sales 35,696. 46; receipts, 5,066; sales, 3,641.
HOGS-Dull; prices caster; range 65,675; receipts, 3,362.
SHEEF-Fair demand; unchanged rates; range 465c;

SHEEP—Fair demand; unchanged rates; range 4@5c; secipts, 5,713. receipts, 5,713.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI.
Oct. 22.—Hous—Demand fair: market
firm: \$4.0024.65: light, \$4.75@4.90: packing, \$4.902
5.10; butchers', \$5.15@5.20; receipts, 2,456; ship
ments, 1,227.
BECEIPTS AT COUNCIL BLUFFS.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, 1s., Oct. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts at
the Union Pacific Stock-Yards during the past twentyfour hours, 600 head; shipments, 900.

The offerings of cargoes were about a dozen. These were taken during the day at the current prices. The demand from the city dealers was less urgent, many being absent because their docks were full; but there was considerable doing on interior account, several buyers from the canal towns and other points in the country being in the market. Piece stuff sold at \$8.75, and common inch at \$9.00810.00. Medium inch was quoted at \$10.50813.00. Shingles sold at \$2.1062.30,

and common inch at \$9.00&10.00. Medium inch was quoted at \$10.50&13.00. Shingles sold at \$2.10&2.30, and lath at \$2.35. Sales were reported as follows:

Myrtle, from Monastique, 185.000 ft Norway strips at \$9.50; so keh Reciprocity, from Monastique, 200,000 ft strips and boards at \$11.00.

Schr U. S. Grant, from Ludington, 150.000 ft piece stuff at \$8.75, so the strips and boards at \$11.00.

Schr U. S. Grant, from Ludington, 150.000 ft piece stuff at \$8.75, so the San Jactips at \$9.00; so he Maj. Ferry, from Montague, 132,000 ft common boards from No. 2 logs at \$9.75; so hr S S. Luff, from Duncan City, 590.000 ft sidings at \$12.00; schr Tempest, from Oconto, 210,000 ft strips and boards at \$11.50; schr Minnesota, from Cheboygan, 90.000 ft strips and boards at \$10.50.

At the yards the demand for lumber was again large, and all grades were firm. Following are the quotations: First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch. \$34.00835.00

Third clear, I luch. \$20.00850.00

Third clear, I luch. \$20.00850.00

Third clear, I luch. \$20.00850.00

First sommon dressed siding. \$15.00

Flooring, B. \$25.00

Flooring, first common, dressed. \$25.00

Flooring, first common, dressed. \$25.00

Flooring, second common, dressed. \$25.00

Flooring, second common, dressed. \$25.00

Flooring, third common, dressed. \$25.00

Flooring, first common, dressed. \$25.00

Flooring, third common, dressed. \$25.00

Box boards, 14 luches and upwards. \$25.00

Box boards, 12 to 12 luch. \$25.00830.00

C stock boards, 12 to 13 luch. \$25.00830.00

C stock boards, 12 to 18 luch. \$25.00830.00

Common stock boards. \$10.00 20 feet. \$10.00615.00

Common boards, 10 to 2 feet. \$10.00615.00

Common boards, 10 to 20 feet. \$10.00611.50

Common boards, 10 to 20 feet. \$10.00611.50

Common boards, 10 to 20 feet. \$10.00611.50

Common boards. 10 to 20 feet. \$10.00 17; 11.00@12.00 10.50@11.50 9.60%10.00 10.50@12.00 9.00@10.00 10.00@11.50 12.00 417.00 10.00@11.00 8.00@10.00

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
The following were received by the Chicago Board of The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Liverpool. Oct. 22.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 688; Western, 488 6d. Bacon—Cumberlands, 458; short ribs, new, 418 6d; long clear, 408; short clear, 428; shoulders, 378 6d; hams, 508. Lard, 488. Prime mess beef, 908; India mess beef, 978; extra India mess, 1048; cheese, 648. Tallow, 418.

London, Oct. 22.—Liverpool.—Wheat unchanged. Corn improving. Mark Lank—Wheat quiet. Corn a shade dearer, Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet. Corn a shade dearer, fair average American mixed, 908. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet. Corn a shade dearer. Country markets for wheat—English steady; French firm. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 2864698 6d. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 50, 000655, 600 ors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Liverpool, Oct. 22—11:30 a. m.—Grain—Wheat—Whiter, 118 4d; No. 2, 108 2d; white, No. 1, 138; No. 2, 128 8d; club, No. 1, 138 4d; No. 2, 138. Corn—No. 1, 288 9d; No. 2, 288 6d.

Provisions—Pork. 478 6d. Lard, 468.

Liverpool., Oct. 22.—2:30 p. m.—Grain—Corn—No. 1, 298; No. 2, 288 9d.

Liverpool., Oct. 22.—Corron—Firmer: 8466 11-18d; sales 10, 000 cales: speculation and export, 2, 000; American, 5, 600.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady.

saies 10.000 caies: speculation and export. 2.000; American. 5,000.
Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady.
BERADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 128 8d@13s;
do club, 13s; No, 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 10s 2d
611s 4d; do winter, 10s 9d@11s 4d. Flour—Extra New
York, 29s. Corn—Western mixed. 28s 9d@20s. Oais—
American, 3se@3 6d. Bariey—American, 3s 6d. Peas
—Canadian. 33s.

CLOYER SEED—American, 45@50s. CLOVER SEED-American, 45@50s. Provisions—Mess pork. 47s 6d. Prime mess beel 92s 6d. Lard—American. 46s. Bacon—Long clear 40s; short clear. 42s.

TALLOW-Fine American, 41s. PETROLEUM-Spirits, 860s; refined do, 12s 6d. LINSEED OIL-30s 6d. ENSING COMMON, Se 3d: pale, 13a.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE—25: 6d.
CHERSE-Fine American, 64s.
LONDON, Oct. 22.—TALLOW—39: 9d@ 40s.
ANTWEEF, Oct. 22.—PETROLEUN—33s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York. Oct. 22.—Grain.—Business in wheat moderate; spring grades under free offerings quoted 1620 per bu lower, and weak at reduced figures, though at last call rather more steadiness was apparent; winter wheat also yielded slightly, and attracted little attention; the unfavorable tenor of the cable advices and firmer range of ocean freights worked against export movement; 8,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee spring, hard. at \$1.35; 8,000 bu No. 2 Northwest spring, October, at \$1.304; 40,000 bu No. 3 spring reported at \$1.25 per bu. Corn in quite moderate supply, and again quoted a shade higher on an

active inquiry, partly speculative; mixed Western ungraded, 60@63c. Rys very quiet at unchanged quotations; No. 2 Western quoted at 70@71c. Mixed oats in very good demand, especially prime; samples quoted up 14@96c per bu on restricted offerings; white Western, 2,800 bu, at 386.4 Provisions—Mess pork very dull for early delivery at about former rates; no sales; a lot of 100 bris Western prime mess (chofte) sold at 812.75 for forward delivery; Western mess lnactive, with October options quoted at \$13.75@14.00; November, \$13.80 bld; seller remainder year at \$13.75@14.00; January, \$13.75@15.05, with no sales reported. Cut meats generally quiet at about former rates. Bacon—Sales made of 200 boxes long clear at 7%c; market firm. Western steam lard somewhat brisker for early delivery at easier prices; for early delivery at easier prices; for early delivery as \$8.85; for forward delivery in fair demand; October option, \$8.85 asked; November, \$8.80; December, \$8.80; Edecember, \$8.80; Edecember, \$8.80; Edecember, \$8.80; Edecember, \$8.80; Edecember, \$8.80; For forward delivery at \$8.80; Edecember, \$8.80; For forward delivery at \$8.80; Edecember, \$8.80; For forward delivery at \$8.80; Edecember, \$8.80; Ed

89.25.
TALLOW-In fair request at 87.684(97.81) for about prime to very choice, chiefy at \$7.75 for prime. Suoars-Raw moderately active and steady on a basis of 856956 for fair to good refining Cuba; refined

FERIGATE-Berth rates ruled quite firm, especially come for grain, which was in most demand and offered with reserve; chartering movement on a restricted scale, but indicative of a generally strong market.

offerings of tonnage for Liverpool engagements include by steam 24,000 bu grain, of which 8,000 bu at 104d and 16,000 bu in bage of 105d per bu.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York. Oct. 22.—Corrons—Quiet: 11561114c futures barely steady; October, 11.35c; November, 11.15611.16c; December, 11.09611.10c; January, 11.15611.16c; December, 11.27611.28c; March, 11.39c, 11.41c; April, 11.52611.15c; May, 11.65611.60c; June, 11.75611.81c.

Floure-Steady and unchanged; receipta, 29,000 bris; easier; 34.0064.50.

Conn. Mean.—Quiet, Western. \$2.6063.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Wilter slightly in buyers' favor; spring lower: receipts, 574.000 bu; No. 3 spring, 81.35; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.3061.31; No. 1 spring, \$1.35; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.3061.31; No. 1 spring, \$1.35; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.3061.31; No. 1 spring, \$1.35; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.3061.31; No. 2 Northwestern, \$1.30661831. Rye steady; 70c. Barley—Market dull; choice two rowed State, 51.000; Milwankee, \$1.306.13; No. 2 Northwestern, \$1.306.61831. Rye steady; 70c. Barley—Market dull; choice two rowed State, 51.000; Milwankee, \$1.306.13; No. 2 Northwestern mixed, 60c; steam mixed october, 6156630; No. 2 October, 625c. Oats firmer: receipts, 204,000 bu; Western mixed and State, 35638c; white do, 36644c. Hay—Unchanged.

Hors—Dull; yearlings, 467c; new, 8612c; Gnocarias—Coffee unchanged. Sugar quiet; fair to good refaing, 8885c; prime, 85685c; refined in fair demand; unchanged.

Perrocleum—Dull and lower; crude, 85c; refined.

nchanged.
PRIBOLEUM-Dull and lower; crude, 8)(c; refined.

PRINCERUM—Juli and lower; crude, 656; rembed, 14%c.
Tallow—Steady; 74c.
Evisirs of Terrenting—Less firm; 34%c.
Evisirs of Terrenting—Less firm; 34%c.
Evisirs of Terrenting—Less firm; 34%c.
Exclos—Firmer; Western 21@22c.
PROVISIONS—Pork—Market duli; mess, \$14.20. Beef quiet; Western long clear middles quiet but steady; 8%c. Lard steady; offune steam, \$8.62%@8.87%.
Buttimore, Heavy; Western, 11@22c.
WHISKY—Nominally \$1.13%;
BALTIMORE,
BALTIMORE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 22.—Flour—Quiet; Western super, \$4.25@4.75; do extra, \$5.00@6.00; de family, \$6.25@8.00.

super, \$4.2564.75; do extra, \$5.0066.00; do family, \$6.2568.00 Meaat—Western steady; steamer, \$1.31 bid; do No. 2 winter red, spot, and October, \$1.40\formalfonia No. 2 winter red, spot, and October, \$1.41 lid; Lecember, \$1.44. Corn—Western strong and management of the strong and October, steady; Western white, 3569360; do mixed, 34c. Rye quiet at 696.70c.

HAY—Dull.

PROVISIONS—Quiet: pork, \$14.75615.00. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 74c; clear rib sides, 846856c; packed, 8695c. Bacon—Shoulders, 84c; clear rib sides, 93c. Itams, 12961319c. Lard—Refined, 103 104c.

sides, 5%C. Hams, 12-961379C. Level-venues, averloge.

BUTTER—Choice grades scarce and firm; other kinds dull and nominal; choice Western, 216-23c.

PERFOLECT—Dull and nominal; crude, 7%GSc; remed, 15%G16%C.

PERFOLECT—Dull and nominal; crude, 7%GSc; remed, 15%G16%C.

WHISKY—Dull at \$1.11(41.11).

RECULTER—FIGUR, 2, 800 bris; wheat, 137,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; corn, 78,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 28,500 bu; corn, 78,000 bu.

St. Louis, 900; middling, 10%c; low middling,

DU. CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 22.—COTTON—Firmer, but not quotably higher; 10% & 0.096, 15.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unchanged; red. \$1.20\$1.20.
Cora firmer; 45%46c. Ozta quiet. but firm; 27%31c.
Rye in good demand. 55%55c. Barley dull; sample
PROVISIONS—PORK in fair demand; \$16, 50. Lard dull
and nominal; steam, \$8.50; kette, \$9.00%9, 25. Bulk
meats scarce and firm; short ribs, \$8.12% bid; \$8.25
asked. Bacon steady; good demand; sidea, \$8.62%;
\$8.75; \$9.00%9, 12%, all loose.
WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm; \$1.07.
BUTTER—Quiet; fancy creamery, \$2.65%; brime tochoice Western reserve. 24%25c; Central Ohio, 20%22c.
LINSEED OIL—Firm at 500.

FHILADELPHIA.

LINSEED OIL—Firm at 60c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPH PROVISIONS—Quiet, but steady; mess pork, \$14.75@.

15.00. Beef—India mess, \$23.00@25, New York State
and Bradford County, Fa. 24e220c.

EGGS—Firm, Western, 200@20c.

CHERSEN—Steady; Western lancy, 124@13c.

PRESCRIPTS—Wheat, 140@15c; crude, 115@1116c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 47.000 but corn, 65,000 but; oata,
11,000 but.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 22.-FTOUR-Dull and un-GRAIN-Corn nominally unchanged. Oats quiet; 38

mand: 140. Lard quiet: choice leaf fierce, \$10.75.

WHISKY-Steady: \$1.08.

MINWAUKER.

MIN

changed. GRain-Wheat-No. 2 red. \$1.27@1.28. Corn. 42c. Ryc. 52@53c. Oats, 23@53c. Provisions-Firmer; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 10c. Hous-\$4.70@4.90.

HOGS-\$4.7064.90.

TOLEDO. O., Oct. 22.—GRAIN—Closed with wheat firmer; extra white Michigan, \$1.35%; amber Michigan, spot, and November, \$1.3061.30%; No. 1 red whiter, \$1.33; No. 2 red whiter, \$0.\$ \$1.28461.29; November, \$1.28461.29; November, \$1.28461.29; November, \$1.28461.29; Corn quiet; No. 2 new, January, 48c; damaged, 97%c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 49%c. WHILE, 49%c.

BOSTON. Oct. 20. —FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN—Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 65%67c.
Oats—No. 1 and extra white, 42%48c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed, 37%39c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 35%394c.

MENPHIS. Oct. 22.—COTTON—Firm; higher; 10%c; sales, 1,300 bales; receipta, 4,300; shipmenta, 2,400; Stock, 13,000.
Others unchanged.
OSWEGO, Oct. 22.—Flour—Steady.
WHEAT—Steady; No. 1 Milwaukee club, \$1,33. Corn unchanged.

Dris at \$1.07.

COTTON.

New Orleans, Oct. 22 Cotton—Fairly active and a shade higher: saies. 7.650 bales: good ordinary. 976
610%c: low middling. 10%610%c: middling. 10%611%c: good middling. 11%611%c: middling fair. 11%611%c: fair. 12%612%c; receipts. net, 9.486; gross. 13.269: exports, to Liverpool. 7.500; stock, 77.441.

Galveston. Oct. 22—Cotton—Active and frm: middling. 10%c: net receipts. 5.563 bales; gross receipts, 5.610; sales, 1.980; to the Channel, 800; coastwise, 1.277.

MOBILE. Oct. 22—COTTON—Firm; held higher; middling, 10%c; net receipts. 3, 255 bales; sales. 2.000; coastwise, 2, 405.

CHARLESTON. Oct. 22—COTTON—Firmer; middling. 10%c; net receipts. 4, 725 bales; sales. 200; coastwise, 3, 597.

SAVANNAH. Oct. 22—COTTON—Firm; quotations based on American standard of classification; middling. 101-16c; net receipts. 4.502 bales; gross receipts. 4, 580; sales. 4, 282; to Great Britain, 4,670; coastwise, 2,251. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND. Oct. 22.—PERSOLEUM—Market steady and quiet; standard white. 110 test, 12kc. PITTSBUEN, Oct. 22.—PERSOLEUM—Quiet; crude, 82.37% at Parker's, for immediate shipment; refined, 14%c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON. N. C., Oct. 22.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Quiet and steady at 31%c.

unchanged prices: prints inactive, and Garner's mat Harmony prints reduced: ginghams in steady demand, dress goods doing fabris; woolen goods quiet; foreign goods sluggish. The Builletin says the entire stock of white goods and notions of Opdycke, Terry & Steels has been sold to a Broadway jobbing house.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Blurs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. The No other road runs Pullman or any other form a hotel cars west of Chicago.

G-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b-Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.
Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Deca.
Leave. Arriva.

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES Union Depot. West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Reanably and Leave. | Arrive.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, Inion Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
t, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-n.
Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark. Leave. | Arriva 

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD. pepots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 52 Clark-st., and at depots. 

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Leave. Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air Line). \* 7:00 a. m. \* 8:55 p. m. Day Express. \* 9:00 a. m. \* 7:40 b. m. \* 8:40 p. m. \* 10:30 a. m. Atlantic Express (dally). \* 5:15 p. m. \$ 8:00 a. m. Night Express. \* 9:00 p. m. \* 9:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., P Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition B LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. Arrive.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R R. Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

Depar Arrive.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sta. Ticket
Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Omaha Leavenw'th & Atch Ex \*10:15 a.m. \* 4:00 a m. Peru Accommodation ... \* 5:000 m. \* 9:33 a m. Night Express ... \*10:00 p.m. t 6:30 a m.

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FAIKBANKS!

MINISTERS' MEET Regular Weekly Gathering of

The Methodist ministers he weekly meeting yesterday mor Mr. Kellogg conducting the ope

Elder Jutkins called attention to officers would have to be elected.
On motion, Messrs. Williamson On motion, Messrs. Williamson
Boring were appointed a commit nominations. After conferring i reported as follows:

President—The Rev. W. C. Willie Vice-Eresident—The Rev. C. A. I Secretary—The Rev. T. P. Marsh Executive Committee—The Reva John Atkinson, and John Schnell.

The report was concurred in, ar Brother Willing, on taking the was before the brethren for phem for work. It would be a no him if he thought he should his work without their heartiest to be determined the biggest job on his had He had the biggest job on his ha had—the largest and heaviest the world. If anything should had be because of their prays and retained with him the Holy Spirit. He succeeded at the work of the was any the worked so faithfully speaker to increase his responsible to him there was broader workeen done. He had the fullest of Methodism was of God. The brought up a Presbyterian, he was any the worse for as he came to maturity, that the Methodist Church and he needed to be presaved from bigotry in that directly had been been been been been been declared by the fresiding Elderanipent incumbent. [Laughter.] Very isters lived up to the discipline, experience. If he succeeded at it would be because of their prays and retained with him the Holy presence of the Holy Spirit. Hisfied that he might grind through the work passably well, and real idea of the office if he did. Holy Spirit with him. Minister one another—should ask one and souls prospered. If he told fun which he was inclined, he ought since it was a poor way to spethere was work to do. If the other mentally, they would be and God would give them a blea. Elder Jutkins, in retiring, sirst fiften years of his minists of half-meant remarks he had the impression that he would be became Presiding Elder. The sing was upon the mind of evident horoughly pure and he caused by the somewhat flipp ministers and people in referred for the protection work in Metho importance than that of the

the laymen would hold

for their work, as they ought to count. No men, if disposed to responsible than ministers. The for a commission, but for a second put a prod into them excee Conference. An efficient minister weloped if the reports were macipline called for, and which mignally promised to make. He is cipline cailed for, and which memnly promised to make. He he to bring up the class-meeting that it was his hobby. He hope osition, that the reform of a gnot be accomplished, would p it was impossible to bring was impossible to bring was useless. Did know that if next Sunday morns every Protestant chauch in Chie there would be 400,000 people ou In that great mass was the socirelizious problem of this city, are city, of the land. Did they kn that so great a proportion of the cwere they to do! He did not knext the cultivation of the cower they to do! He did not knext the calls of the control of the cower they to do! He did not knext the cultivation of the cower they to do! He did not knext the cultivation of the cower they to do! except to start a church for the conditions adapted to them. I a church in Chicago he didn't ki were churches adapted to we percus, and church-going peo owned and occupied by them; the pulpit were adapted to churches were struggling to atmosphere. What was need formed of poor people, common people,—churches formed out had never lived in the atmosph influences, and in which everyt

vised. What, he did not kin there was beginning in that if properly cultivated, would resummation devoutly to be wis set mistske Methodism ever mathe fence down. While huma men would want to go inside a see what was going on. He thought to the ministers as of their attention. Someboothis work and organize a coldin't see any harm in that needed for people who kneeds a piano, but could approand. In conclusion, he tered upon his pastorate blessing of God. He did not be the ministers of God. He did not be the more plause.]

Thanks and good the more plause.]

Thanks and good the woole Northwerthand the more plause.]

The Rev. Mr. Youker offered Wiereas. The Rev. A. J. J. been connected with this preact years, and has been fourtimes efficer, and has served the Choffice of Presiding Elder for the by law, and was at the recent selliver Conference appointed to from the city as to make it. Jonger to serve as President of tore, Resolved, That we, as a body to express our hearty apprecia

Resolved. That we, as a body to express our hearty apprecia kindness and courtesy with wh over our deliberations, and that untiring diligence with with interests of the Church in purity and piety of his personal wisdom of his counsel and advibis body.

Resolved. That we do hereby warmest wishes for his welfare a future field of labor, and that officially, in our hearts he will as an accomplished scholar, a Jesus Christ, and devout Christ.

ing:

Resolved, That we, the Meeting, request our Presiding mediate action, according to the pline, looking to the organization of the Chicago Dist He said the object was to he d to work responsible for the The Rev. Mr. Caldwell ren was contemplated to train Quarterly Conference, he was resolution.

Quarterly Conference, he was resolution,
Mr. Williamson said fifty of the waster of the work of the wo

residence Elder. He favore in order to PROCURE MORE Bishop Merrill, by request, his observations, which was ers, and Stewards, and Supe be gotten together twice a could undoubtedly be done, the Conferences had been an a lack of attendance; in othe cessful.

Mr. Jutkins said that not o preachers in Chicago could by What a Conference could do one to superintend the work and that could otherwise be Mr. Boring could not see trict Conference.

The Rev. Mr. Locke coinci Mr. McChesney conside wheel.

Mr. Youker referred to twhere in building up the Chithere were 100 lay preachers would give their time to the Elder Willing dld not was ed at once. Some thought a was just the thing needed. oreachers here who might bounsel and work. All he ar hance to work. He didn't

netive, and Garner's and chams in steady demands shen goods quiest foreign says the entire stock or dycke, Terry & Steele ha TABLE

RTURE OF TRAINS

& QUINCY RAILBOAD

| Leave. | Arrive.

and 7:25 a.m. 7:45 p.m. 25:15 p.m. 3:10:30 a.m. 25:15 p.m. 3:00 p.m. 3:40 p.m. 25:40 p.m. 25:40 p.m. 25:30 p.m

southeast corner of Rank, and at Palmer House.

| Leave. | Arrive. >

e)... \* 7:00 a. m. \*6:55 p. m. \* 9:00 a. m. \* 7:40 p. m. \* 3:45 p. m. \* 10:30 a. m. \* 5:15 p. m. \* 8:00 a. m. \* 8:00 p. m. \*76:30 a. m.

NE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Madison-ets. Ticket Offices, use, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. Arrive.

9:40p. m. \$ 5:40a. m.

7:85 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 9:00 a. m. 7:40 p. m. 5:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 10:20 p. m. \$ 5:40 a. m.

INATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

D & PACIFIC BAILBOAD

ren and Sherman-sts. Ticks st., Sherman House.

6h Ex \*10:15 a.m. \* 4:00 p. m. 5:009 p.m. \* 9:35 a. m. 10:00 p.m. \* 6:30 a. m.

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West Shore ports, oted.
n't go until

TIONAL.

TRAL RAILROAD.

Leave. | Arrive.

Elder Jutkins called attention to the fact that officers would have to be elected.

On motion, Messrs. Williamson, Youker, and Boring were appointed a committee to make nominations. After conferring together, they reported as follows:

President—The Rev. W. C. Willing.
Vice-President—The Rev. C. A. Labor.
Secretary—The Rev. T. P. Marsh.
Executive Committee—The Revs. A. Gurney, John Atkinson, and John Schnell.
The report was concurred in, and Brother Willing, on taking the chair, said he was before the brethren for prayers—before them for work. It would be a matter of grief io him if he thought he should undertake to do his work without their heartiest co-operation. He had the biggest job on his hands he ever had had—the largest and heaviest pastoral work if the world. If anything should send a man on his knees it was that. The fact that Brother Jutkins worked so faithfully seemed to the speaker to increase his responsibility. It seemed to him there was broader work than bad ever add to him there was broader work than bad ever the speaker to increase his responsibility. It seemed to him there was broader work than bad ever add to him there was broader work than bad ever add to him there was broader work than bad ever add to him there was broader work than bad ever add to him there was broader work than bad ever add the largest and heaviest pastoral work if the world. If anything should send a man on his knees it was that. The fact that Brother Jutkins worked so faithfully seemed to the speaker to increase his responsibility. It seemed to him there was broader work than bad ever his knees it was that. The fact that Brother Jutkins worked so faithfully seemed to the speaker to increase his responsibility. It seemed to him there was broader work than bad ever been done. He had the fullest conviction that Methodism was of God. Though born and brought up a Presbyterian, he didn't think he was any the worse for it. As soon as he came to maturity, he realized that the Methodist Church was the true church, and he needed to be prayed for to be saved from bigotry in that direction. He besieved in the Presiding Eldership and in the present incumbent. [Laughter.] Very few of the ministers lived up to the discipline, especially to its experience. If he succeeded at all in his work it would be because of their prayers; he received and retained with him the Holy Comforter—the presence of the Holy Spirit. He was fully satisfied that he might grind through and do the outer work passably well, and yet fait in the real idea of the office if he did not have the Holy Spirit with him. Ministers should help one another—should ask one another how their souls prospered. If he told funny stories, to do which he was inclined, he ought to be rebuked, since It was a poor way to spend time when there was work to do. If they stirred each other mentally, they would be greatly helpful, and God would give them a blessed year.

Elder Jutkins, in retiring, said that for the first fifteen years of his ministry, as the result of half-meant remarks he had heard, he had had the impression that he would locate before he became Presiding Elder. That same impression was upon the mind of every young man, though thoroughly pure and honest, and it was caused by the somewhat flippant remarks of ministers and people in reference to the office. In laying down the work, he did so with a sense of relief, but with the feeling that there was no actual practical work in Methodism of greater importance than that of the Presiding Elder. He kept the ministry up to pitch. Unless tuned, a plano did not give forth music. A diligent effort he d in or any other form of nd Kinzie-sta. MINNEAPOLIS LINE Leave. Arrive. LOUIS AND CHICAGO IVER SHORT LINES. ar Maoison-st. bridge, and office, 122 Handolphiat. Lpave. Arrive.

Lpave. Arrive.

(x \*12:30 p. m. \*3:40 p. m. \*6:00 a. m. \*8:60 p. m. \*3:40 p. m. \*6:00 a. m. \*8:60 p. m. \*6:00 p. m. \*7:30 a. m. \*8:60 p. m. \*7:30 a. m. \*8:60 p. m. \*8:60

& ST. PAUL RAILWAY. ed Canal-sts. Ticket Leave. Arrive. 7:50 a. m. 8:00 p. m. \*10:00a. m. \* 4:00p. m .. . 5:C5p. m. \*11:00s. m. s. † 9:00p. m. . 7:00a. T ther via Madison and Prairie. LaCrosse, and Wisons. RAL RAILROAD. foot of Twenty-second-st.
dolph-st., near Clark.

Leave. | Arrive. 8:40a m. 97:50a m. 8:40a m. 4:30p. m. 4:30p. m. 4:30p. m. 4:30p. m. 8:40a m. 4:30p. m. 7:30a m. 4:30p. m. 7:30a m. 4:30p. m. 7:35a m. 9:20p. m. 7:35a m. 9:25a m. 9:25a m.

constitute, was waited upon by a reporter this same the body the somewinal flippant remarks of ministers and popule in reference to the office, and the past with the feeding that there was so stail practical work in Methodism of greater importance than that of the Presiding Elder. He kept the ministry up to pitch. Unless tuned, a piano did not give forth music. A diligent effort had oeen made to secure reports from ministers to the Quarterly Conference. He wished the laymen would hold the continuence of the constitute of the con If properly cultivated, would result in the "consummation devoutly to be wished. The greatest mistake Methodism ever made was in letting the fence down. While human nature existed, men would want to go inside of an inclosure to see what was going on. He commended this thought to the ministers as something worthy of their attention. Somebody would go into this work and organize a class church. He didn't see any harm in that. A church was needed for people who knew nothing about a piano, but could appreciate a brass band. In conclusion, he said he entered upon his pastorate expecting the blessing of God. He did not part with the brethren entirely. The Ministers' Association' belonged to the whole Northwest, and he would perhaps be with them more or less. [Apperhaps be with them more or less. [Ap-

plause.]

THANKS AND GOOD WISHES.

The Rev. Mr. Youker offered the following:

WHEERAS, The Rev. A. J. Jutkin, D. D., has
been connected with this preachers' meeting many
rears, and has seen four times elected its presiding
officer, and has served the Church district in the
office of Presiding Elder for the full term allowed
by igw, and was at the recent session of the Rock
fiver Conference appointed to a work so distant
from the city as to make it impossible for him
longer to serve as President of the meeting; therefere,

tindress and couriesy with which he has presided over our deliberations, and the energy idelity, and untiring diligence with which he has guarded the interests of the Church under his care, the parity and plety of his personal character, and the widom of his counsel and advice as a member of this body.

wisdom of his counsel and advice as the body.

Resolved, That we do hereby assure him of our warmest wishes for his welfare and success in every future field of labor, and that, though separated officially, in our hearts he will ever be remembered as an accomplished scholar, a faithful minister of Jesus Christ, and devout Christian man.

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.

The resolutions were adopted by a rising vote.
The Rev. Mr. Williamson offered the follow-

He said the object was to hold those appointed to work responsible for their fidelity to it.

The Rev. Mr. Caldwell remarked that if it

was contemplated to transfer duties of the Quarterly Conference, he was opposed to the

Quarterly Conference, he was opposed to the resolution.

Ar. Williamson said fifty of the local preachers could be used in the work Brother Jutkins had alluded to. The District Conference would control these men.

The Rev. Mr. McChesney stated that if honorary local preachers could be gotten rid of he should favor the project. He couldn't see how a District Conference was going to work the class of men who had licenses in their pockets, but gave no ocular demonstration of the fact.

Mr. Youker spoke in favor of the scheme, since a District Conference was well qualified to deal with traveling and local ministers.

The Rev. Mr. Boring remarked that if there was any necessity for the body he failed to see it at this time. He doubted exceedingly the prepriety of it. The work could be done by the Presiding Elder. He favored a postponement in School and Mr. Could be done by the Presiding Elder. He favored a postponement in School and Mr. Could be done by the Presiding Elder. He favored a postponement in School and Mr. Could be done by the Presiding Elder. He favored a postponement in School and Mr. Could be done by the Presiding Elder. He favored a postponement in School and Mr. Could be done by the Presiding Elder. He favored a postponement in School and Mr. Could be done by the Presiding Elder.

Bishop Merrill, by request, gave the result of his observations, which was if the local preachers and Stewards, and Superintendents could begotten together twice a year, great good could undoubtedly be done. In some districts the Conferences had been abandoned because of a lack of attendance; in others they were successful.

Air. Jutkins said that not one-fifth of the lay preachers in Chicago could be gotten together. What a Conference could do beyond asking some one to superintend the work he couldn't see, and that could otherwise be provided for.

Mr. Boring could not see the utility of a District Conference.

Mr. Boring could not see the utility of a District Conference.

The Rev. Mr. Locke coincided with him.

Mr. McChesney considered it a useless wheel.

Mr. Youker referred to its usefulness elsewhere in building up the Church. He believed there were 100 lay preachers in this district who would give their time to the work.

Elder Willing did not want the matter decided at once. Some thought a District Conference was just the thing needed. There were 350 lay oreachers here who might come together and counsel and work. All he asked was the largest manner in unfriendly feeling toward the late Summer in unfriendly feeling toward the summer in unfriendly feeling to had administration, and he thought a business of the eulogy pronounced by Mr. Curtis upon of the eulogy pronounced by Mr. Schurz.

A Dog. a Man, and a Mule.

A Dog. a Man, and a Mule.

A Laurens County man the other day for half a Laurens County man the other day for half a layer

MINISTERS' MEETINGS.

Regular Weekly Gathering of the City Pastors.

The Methodist ministers held their usual weekly meeting yesterday morning, the Rev. Mr. Spencer should not be gotten into the Church except by secondary agencies. The local preachers should elevate them out of their first position of rebellion against Christ, and lead them to hear the ministers. One of the features of the weakness of Methodists was the individuality of churches. It was important to get the laymen together and feel that they were one.

The meeting then adjourned.

OTHER BODIES.

The Presbyterian preachers met in the clubroom of the Palmer House. The session was held with closed doors. It is understood that they discussed the precarious condition of the Seminary, and resolved that money should be had to put it on its feet.

The Rectors of the Reformed Episcopal Church also met in the Pacific, the Rev. W. J. Hunter in the chair.

After the hearing of the usual church reports, the Rev. Mr. Church, of St. John's Church, gave a sketch of a sermon delivered by him yesterday. After the subject had been discussed, the meeting adjourned.

A few Episcopal clergymen met in the church bookstore and engaged in friendly conversation. The meetings will probably be resumed again next Monday.

THE SUMNER CONTROVERSY. Mr. Phillips' Statement Controverted by Ex

Secretary Fish.

Boston Evening Transcript.

Some statements having been made by Mr. Phillips in his lecture at Newton last evening that dealt with questions and persons of peculiar interest to Bostonians, Mr. Fish, who is at present in this city as delegate to the Episcopal Convention, was waited upon by a reporter this morning, and during the conversation that fol-lowed the facts related below were brought

in the lines are the state of the property of the English mission upon Mr. Summer, said there was a long story connected with that, which he proceeded to tell, as follows:

He called upon Mr. Summer one day in the spring of 1870, and, finding that gentleman in seeming great distress, said to him: "Mr. Summer, you are wronging yourself to let things trouble you as you do. Now the San Domingo treaty is dead: the Senate has been canvassed by men of both sides, and it can't go through. Why don't you report it, and have done with it!" Mr. Sumner replied, with much emotion, "Mr. Fish, you can't understand my situation. Your family relations are all pleasant. Why, many and many a night when I go to bed I almost wish that I may never awake." Mr. Fish advised him to seek new scenes; told him he was gettling morbid over his troubles, and spoke of a visit to Europe as temporary relief. Mr. Summer said he couldn't go, as he had his book to mish. Mr. Fish said that needn't interfere. The Duke of Argyll and others in England would be glad to receive him into their houses, where he would be shown abundant opportunity for study and writing. Mr. Summer then advanced the objection that he could not well afford the expense. Upon this, Mr. Fish says he incautiously remarked: "Why not go as Minister!" This was said on the moment, without previous thought, and was the result of Mr. Fish's warm friendship for and personal interest in Mr. Sumner. The Secretary for the instant forgot, in his personal sympathy, that he was a Government officer. Mr. Summer, he said, brightened up at once when this suggestion was dropped, and his eagerness somewhat alarmed Mr. Fish, who then saw that he had said too much.

Mr. Sumner said he did not like to interfere with his friend Motley, upon which Mr. Fish, who then saw that he had said too much.

Mr. Sumner said he did not like to interfere with his friend motled to ill the own was a member of the Mr. Mr. Fish says this was all the "urging" he exercised upon Mr. Sumner to take the mission to St. Jame

him with a piece of meat in one hand and a rope in the other. Although there were several spectators of the scene that ensued, it is difficult to get at the facts. All agree that there was a scuffle under the wagon, accompanied by yelps and yells; but no one is willing to affirm that the man had the dog or the dog had the man. Finally, the dog, as it would seem, brushed up against the hind legs of the off mule and then all was still. It is not certain what killied the dog. One of the spectators said he thought he heard a trace-chain rattle, but when he went round to examine the mule she was asleep. The man had lost his hat, his coat, and the greater part of his trousers, and subsequent examination proved that the dog died with one ear and a handful of hair in his mouth.

He Assists in the Ohio Election—How He Got Into the Labor Movement, and What

the Result Was.

Toledo Blade.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS (wich is in the State of Kentucky), Oct. 15, 1877.—At the rekest uv the gilelis Richard Bishop, wich people supposed didn't know how to run a campane, I came to Toledo, Ohio, to assist in gittin together the Dimocratic strength, and assnoorin the triumph uv that Dimocrisy uv which, so fur, I hev bin a ardent supporter. And I may say, in parenthsis, that Dimocrisy hez no advantage over me in that respeck, for ef I hev bin a support to Dimocrisy, Dimocrisy hez bin a support to me,

The eleckshun day passed off, and every man

did his dooty. The result will gladden the heart uv the Corners. We have elected our Guvernor, and we hev secoored a majority uv the Legislacher, wich gives us another Senator.

Guvernor, and we hev secoored a majority uv
the Legislacher, wich gives us another Senator.
Halleloojy!

But the result uv the eleckshun in the county
was a stonisher wich I hevn't hin able to account for yit. The workinmen uv the county
hed organized for the purpus uv betterin ther
condishn. Sum uv em, wich reely do work, hev
hed ruther a close time, and hev bin groanin
over ther troubles, but ther are sum thousands
wich don't never work at all, and a lot of lawyers, and doctors, and sich like labrin men, wich
allux do the most healthy groanin on sich okkashens.

In the intrest uv the Dimecratik candidates, I
urged the labrin men along all I cood, for ninetenths uv them wich does work, and wich ez
we figgered it, wood be troo to the movement,
blongs to the Radikels, naterally, and we expectid to bring the Dimekratik lams wich hed
strayel into these pasters back hot the fold on
the mornin uv the eleckshun.

The day passed and everything looked lovely.
The labrin men wuz out in ther strength, and
we wuz certain that we hed drawd enuff votes
from the Radikels to inshoor the success uv our
tikkit. And that evenin I sot down with the
candidates, and many wux the beakers that we
quaffed in jubilatin over the redemshen uv a

tikkit. And that evenin I sot down with the candidates, and many wuz the beakers that we quaffed in jubilatin over the redemshen uv a Republikin stronghold.

I retired that nite ez happy ez a lord, and ez comfortable ez a man cood be wich hed acheeved a victory. I alept the sleep uv the man wich hez discharged his dooty and is tolrable certin uv gettin his pay for it.

uv gettin his pay for it.

The mornin sun wuz a streemin thro the winder uv my room that blessid Wednesday mornin. I sent down for a paper, and while I wuz pullin on the boots the Dimekratic Centrel Committee hed given me, I glanced at it. I wuz anxhus to feest my eyes on the triumph I hed acheeved by doopin the stoopid workinmen into runnin a tikkit uv ther own and throwin away ther votes.

Horror!

away ther votes.

Horror!

The labrin men hed swep the county, by a majority uv neerly two thousand!

I am a man uv prompt ackaben in all matters uv prinsiple. I may be slack in matters pertain in to myself. I may be slack in matters pertain in to myself. I am criminelly slow in all things wich concern meerly myself. I hev loitered when invitashens to drink hev bin extendid to others, and hev santered, very frekently, so slowly ez not to git in before the change wuz made; but in public matters where there is a prinsiple involved, no man kin be more prompt than i.

I lookt twice to make shoor that ther wuz no mistake about the majorities, and that the workinmen hed reely kerried the county when I started to the offis uv the hed centre. There wuz no time to lose. I didn't want to come in at the eleventh hour. So prompt wuz I that I went with wun boot on, and no hat. It wuz y o'clock a. m., and ther wuz no time to lose.

went with wun boot on, and no bat. It wuz vo'clock a. m., and ther wuz no time to lose.

I earrolled myself ez a workinman immejitly, and well it wuz that I wuz ez prompt ez I wuz. For within a minit there cum to that offis a thousand Republikins and Dimecrats, wich claimed the rite to enroll theirselves in the noble army uv labrin men.

They cum from every direckshun.

Ther wuzin that throng every man wich hed bin bustid for a nominashen in either the Republikin or Dimekratic party for ten years, and the most promisin assortment uv heretofore unknown offis-seekers wich I ever saw. And every blessid man uv em, without excepshun, all rommenst a speech to wunst, and in korus, on the rites uv the down-trodden labrin man, and all uv em howled the same speech.

I saw these same men visterday workin zelusly for the Dimekratic or Republikin tikkets, and afore the eleckshun they hed bin most industructed attention the corners uv the street

afore the eleckshim they hed bin most industrusly a standin on the corners uv the street, smokin very cheap cigars when they had to buy em theirselves, and very expensive ones when they was bought by other people.

"Are yoo goin to take these people in?" I shrieked in agony. "Can't voo see that ther ain't offiese senuff to go around?"

"Sir!" exclaimed they all fiercely, "in this holy croosade agin cappytle, and for the horushandid toilers, we assert ther is offises enuff. Ther wuz about 4,000 votes, and we, who from circumstances didn't grit in soon enuf to yote. afore the eleckshun they hed bin most inc

handid toilers, we assert ther is offises enuff. Ther wuz about 4,000 votes, and we, who from cincumstances didn't git in soon enuf to vote, will swell the number to 5,000. Very good. Let the Sheriff-elect immejitly appint 2,500 deppyties, and the Treasurer-elect stand up for the rites uv the labrin man by appinting 2,500 clerks, and then keep out of the organizashen the blostid bankers, merchants, and them ez own shops and sich, so that we kin tax them to pay our salaries. We shelk keep out enuff cappytle to tax to support us. Cappytle hez hed its sway, so far,—now laber comes in."

And they votid to keep the books open till 9 that day, and then close 'em. Ther didn't any more come; thank Hevin. The party is strong enuff to hold the city, but, merciful hevins! onless the sejestion I hev quoted is actid onto, what are they all agoin to do? They kin elect a Council next spring, and that Council kin vote to pay the labrers \$2.50 a day, but they won't take that. Ez they all expect offis, wat good will it be to offer 'em work at any price?

I sympathize with the labrin man, jist afore every eleckshun, but I think I shell git out uv the organizashen and go back to Kentneky where ther aint any labor done that hurts. Ther is too eager an appreshiashen uv offis to make it comfortable for a man like me, and the ranks uv the labrin men are likely to be swelled too fast for my purpus. Wat chance is ther for one man among five thousand, and all uv em ez keen ez I am?

The temprense movement is heivn a run up ther, but I indignantly refoozed to jine it. I wuz askt to deliver a temprense lecter, but I declined.

"Pm not a reformed drunkard," sed I.

declined.
"I'm not a reformed drunkard," sed I.
"That's easily fixed," remarked the rekester.
"All yoo hev to do too is to quit."
I heerd one man make a speech on the street

I heerd one man make a speech on the street corner.

"Rum, like the grasehopper," sed he, "is a burden. I went home last night, and went to the pantry for suthin to eat, and it wuz bare. I looked at my wife and children, and ther they sot, cold and hungry. Ther wuz no food, no fooel, in the house—wat shood hey pervided for em hed gone for rum. Ez I looked into ther pale, pinched faces, and ther emasheated forms, awakened conshense strove with me, and I then and there took a solemn oath never to drink again—onless I wuz asked."

The eleckshun in Ohio is a triumph, but it don't do me any good. Ther sin't no way uv reeching my postoffis for three yeers, and I can't wait. I shel be in the silent tomb before that, and the worms will be at me. Still, I did my dooty. Petroleum V. Nasby, Workingman.

Yale Students a Century Ago.

Yale Students a Century Ago.

Springheld (Mass.) Republican.

Among the interesting letters of the last century, read before the State Historical Society at a meeting in Hartford Tuesday night, is one from the Rev. Andrew Eliot, of Fairfield, who rode into Hartford to see the election parade in May, 1778: "When diversions are innocent in themselves, and are not carried to excess,—when they are not attended with too great expense and do not leal to levity, dissipation, and vice.—they are allowable and salutary. But when to the variety of amusements peculiar to the country—the mode and use of which is not prejudicial—are added stage-plays, it appears to me an alarming circumstance. Could you think of it? On Monday evening in election-week—in Hartford, the Capital of the State—in the Court-House—the place where the Fathers of the Senate meet — at the most public time and in the most public manner was acted 'Tauered and Sigismunda,' by the Junior Sophister class of Yale College, who had been to act the same at Glastonbury (where they have lately studied), and who embraced the opportunity of vacation, and secured the Court-House for the purpose. To this succeeded a farce of their own composing, in which Gens. Burgoyne and Prescot were introduced. To keep up the characters of these Generals, especialy Prescot, they were obliged (I believe not to their sorrow) to indulge in very indecent and profane language. The andlence consisted of the gentry of Hartford and vicinity and a number of strangers,

among whom were Dr. Rodgers and Mr. Tennent. Those reverend gentlemen were very much offended at the profane language introduced. Better for them and for the interests of religion that they had been elsewhere. When Royal Governors in grand parade and pomp came over time after time—when Commissioners and custom-house officers, a corrupt, luxurious, and dissipated tribe, abounded in every part of New England—the voice of many was, and fitty enough that the representation of stage-plays—to encourage a theatre—was destructive to a young country. They were too expensive diversions, and tended to hurt the morals of young and unprincipled persons—and no company dare exhibit for any time for fear of the Grand Jury. Alas! that in one of the first pages of our new history these things should be publicly tolerated. What adds to the illegality of the affair is that the actors were not only dressed agreeable to characters they assumed as men, but female apparel and ornaments were put on some, contrary to the expressed statute. Resides, it costs the lads 670 ornaments were put on some, contrary to the expressed statute. Besides, it costs the lads 260 sterling to prepare for the exhibition."

BORDER COMPLICATIONS.

El Pase County Troubles. The Cause of the

Mexican Outrage.

Correspondence New York Herald.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 9.—According to the telegrams received a rather abnor-mal state of affars is prevailing in El Paso County, Texas, on the extreme Upper Rio Grande. The county officials and Judge Charles H. Howard have been in the hands of a Mexican mob that threatens the lives and property of the American residents, numbering in all, however, only about thirty souls. The only two places only about thirty souls. The only two places in the county worthy of being called towns, Islito and Elizario, are at this time of writing in the hands of an organized force, partially recruited on the Mexican side of the river, whose watchword is "Death to the Gringos." By the latest telegrams we have here Judge Howard and his fellow-prisoners have been released, Howard having gone to Mesilla, from which place he will accompany a detachment of United States troops back to El Paso County, with the avowed purpose of restoring law and order. The dispatches are too vague to convey to those not acquainted with the actors and the people of El Paso County any intelligent idea of what is the real cause of this uproar—hence these lines.

EL PASO COUNTY.

This county, which is larger than the whole State of Massachusetts, is situated on the Upper Rio Grande, about 700 miles nearly due west from San Antonio, the intervening country being almost uninhabited and a dreary waste. Formerly the United States post, Fort Bliss, opposite the Mexican Town of El Paso del Norte, contained a small garrison, but owing to the necessity of contracting the lines to better protect the frontier it was removed last year, and the district is now in the Military Department of New Mexico, Gen. Ord having no jurisdiction over it whatever. As already stated, the Mayican element predominates, there being but n the county worthy of being called towns,

and the district is now in the Military Department of New Mexico, Gen. Ord having no jurisdiction over it whatever. As already stated, the Mexican element predominates, there being but about thirty Americans in all, who, however, usually manage to control the local elections. The importance of El Paso County is owing to the wonderfully incomprehensible majorities it can be made to cast in State elections. Owing to the time-honored custom of importing voters from Mexico, and various other election dodges, although the bona fide voting population does not exceed a few hundreds, yet there is positively no telling how large a vote El Paso can poll,—a matter that is regulated by the majority elsewhere in the district that is sought to be overcome. This county, owing to its isolated position, is virtually an independent empire, and the local politician who can manage to control the ignorant Mexican voting rabble is its Governor. This explanation is necessary to make it understood why the Hon. Louis Cardis and Judge Charles H. Howard are mortal enemies. This disturbance in El Paso County is a most admirable illustration of the saying that there is not room for two lions in one and the same jungle.

WHO ARE HOWARD AND CARDIS?

there is not room for two lions in one and the same jungle.

Judge Howard is a Virginian by birth, a young man of magnificent physical proportions, who distinguished himself in the Confederate army by his daring and coolness in many battles, skirmishes, and individual rencontres with the Federal troops. Some of his exploits were marvels of intrepidity. Although frequently wounded, his health has not suffered in the least. After a comparatively brief course of study, he grasped the theory and practice of the law, and in a short time he became one of the ablest attornews at the San Autonio Bar. He subsequently removed to El Paso, where, combining with Cardis, the Republican regime which controlled the elections and the county was overthrown. Howard was rewarded—thanks in a great measure to Cardis—by the appointment of District Judge, which was tendered him by Gov. Coke. Being very ambitious, a feud arose between him and Cardis.

Louis Cardis is an Italian by birth, and served under Garibaldi as a Captain. He is an experienced politician, being a man of great shrewd-

Louis Cardis is an Italian by birth, and served under Garibaldi as a Captain. He is an experienced politician, being a man of great shrewdness and nerve. He understands the Mexican character to perfection; hence it is not strange that he can command their votes, their services, and perhaps even their lives, such influence does he exert over them. In the contest for political supremacy Cardis was victorious, running as an exert over them. In the contest for political supremacy Cardis was victorious, running as an Independent for the Texas Senate, and beating Howard, who was the regular nominee. There was a fight in the streets of Austin in which Cardis rather got the worst of it, and there was quite a recent difficulty at El Paso which resulted in Howard being indicted for attempting to kill and murder, and he was in the hands of the Sheriff at the time he was setzed by an armed Mexican force, tied hand and foot, placed in a wagon, and taken to San Elizario.

CAUSE OF THE MEXICAN ANIMOSITY.

the Sheriff at the time he was seized by an armed Mexican force, tied hand and foot, piaced in a wagon, and taken to San Elizario.

CAUSE OF THE MEXICAN ANIMOSITY.

In the first instance, the Mexicans became exasperated at Howard because he and his fatherin-law, Gov. B. Zimpelman, a banker of Austin, located land certificates on the salt lakes near El Paso, prohibiting the Mexicans from taking the salt, which up to that time had been regarded as public property. The importance of these salt ponds is owing to the fact that, there being rothing of the kind in that part of Mexico adjacent to El Paso County, large quantities were exported to quite a distance into the interior; in fact, the large City of Chihushua, in Mexico, obtains its salt supply principally from this source. Besides, large quantities of this salt are used in mining, it being indispensable in the smelting operations, by which an amalgam of copper and silver is obtained. The rest of the story has been already told, and in the light of the foregoing facts no difficulty need be experienced in thoroughly understanding the situation. It should be mentioned in this connection that Cardis is the sub-contractor of the El Paso mail route, to keep which the Government pays a former Senator from Arkansas by the name of Root no less than \$30,000 per annum. The number of letters that pass over this route is about eight a week, and the number of passengers not more than one every fifteen days. The route is in danger of being broken up by Indians, and Cardis has made incessant application for troops. The friends of Howard allege that Cardis is at the bottom of the whole trouble, he having the double design of causing the Mexicans to murder Howard and thus get rid of a rival, and at the same time necessitate the sending of troops to El Paso, which would assist him in his mail arrangements. What foundation there is in all this it is impossible to tell at this distance from the scene of action.

As Howard is at liberty there is no doubt, if As Howard is at liferty there is no doubt, if he can obtain some assistance, but that he will create a great deal of history in a short time, unless the Mexicans disperse, of which, however, there is not any probability.

CURRENT OPINION.

It ill becomes Northern Democrats to sneer at the aspirations of the South for prefer-ment. Unaided by the South, they would be con-temptible vassals, at the mercy of their Republican lordlings. - Columbus (Miss.) Independent (Dem.). Since the re-election of the Hon. Samuel J. Randall to the Speakership, his name is freely mentioned in Democratic circles as an available candidate for the Presidency in 1880. The ques-tion of electing a Democratic President is, however, quite another matter.—Philadelphia Press

The South is "solid," and for years will remain so. What the South needs and the Ameri-can Union needs is that the Southern Congressmen shall be "solid" against fanatics and knaves, and "solid" for economy and efficiency in the public service; "solid" for honest currency, "solid" for resumption and "no steps backward," and "solid" for tariff reform.—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier (Dem.).

We have had all sorts of lessons drawn out We have had all sorts of lessons drawn out of the Ohio election. The favorite one with some politicians seems to be the Ill working of the President's attempt to reform the Federal Civil Service. To our minds the result of the election is a complete demonstration of the need of that reform. And. although we think that the President's order is not a radical measure, cuts off the branches of the abuses instead of establishing a system of Civil Service, yet the working of the order in Ohio shows how much a change is demanded—Hartford (Conn.) Courant (Rep.).

Will the places who declare that the Demonstration

Will the ultras who declare that the Demwill the ditras who declare that the bemocratic success in Ohio is a result of the President's Southern and Civil-Service policy explain similar Republican defeats that occurred—notably in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Massachusetts—in 1874, when Grant was President and backed the old machine in every State? And as they insist that, if Grant had remained President, South Carolina and Louisiana would still be possessed by the Republican party, will they also explain why the other Southern States passed from that party's control while Grant as Paesident was attempting to keep them in the Republican line? Partisans have short memories.—Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.).

memories.—Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.).

Adding Mr. Hayes' Republican supporters to the citizens who voted for Mr. Tilden, there is at least a three-fourths majority of the people of the Northern States which approves of the pacific policy of the President. It is probable that more than four-fifths of the voting population of the United States are pieased with, or at least acquiesce in, Mr. Hayes' Southern policy. With so powerful a support it can never be reversed. Nothing is more completely certain than the success of the President's Southern policy. Three years hence it will be a matter of wonder that a Republican leader who claimed rank as a statesman should have been so blind as to oppose it.—New York Herald (Ind.).

There is a small self-interested class in

should have been so blind as to oppose it.—Ness York Herald (Ind.).

There is a small self-interested class in every [Southera] State clamorous, on grounds of what they term equality and justice, for a reopening of a vast claim business growing out of the War. Those who are directly interested cannot be expected to see that the country will not prosper on account of this, that the people, as a rule, will not be better off. They will only see that they will be individually better off. They will never see that, practically, success in this line is impossible. In the first place, such a policy would create a solid North. In the second place, it would create a divided South. Those who have to pay taxes to pay such claims, and who will receive nothing themselves, will oppose, as a matter of course. We want no reopening of that ousiness, no enlargement of the field. Those on hand, under existing laws, the courts are capable of sifting and dealing with. Let Congress keep out of the business altogether.—Naskville (Tenn.) American (Dem.).

Democrats consider the campaign of 1880

with. Let Congress keep out of the business altogether. —Nashville (Tenn.) American (Dem.).

Democrats consider the campaign of 1880 already won. They exult over a solid South and the adultion of Ohio as over kingdoms of territory won. They are ciebrating the conquest of Pennsylvania, New York, and even Massachusetts, in advance, with almost as much confidence as if the elections there were won. It must be admitted, too, that many Republicans do not consider their boastings vain. The policy of the Democracy seems to be to approve the President—and stand solid. There are some Republican leaders who have even advanced in their plans beyond 1880. They concede Democratic victory then, and are trying to draw the horoscope of 1884. This seems absurd, but it is no less true. The hopes and the ambitions of men, who imagine themselves near the top in our politics, are limited by lifetimes, not by years. The hopes of the Republicans, even at this carly day, appear to be mainly in the blunders of the Democrats, and the latter are quietly beseeching each other to tread tenderly, With all their bright anticipations, the most sanguine among them seem to dread the mistakes which the future may record.—Circhinadi Gazelle (Rep.).

The Republicans of Holyoke, Mass.,

The Republicans of Holyoke, Mass. passed strong resolutions indorsing President liayes. President Seelye, of Amherst College, spoke as follows in advocacy of the resolutions:

passed strong resolutions in moreing rresuent layes. President Seelye, of Amherst College, spoke as follows in advocacy of the resolutions:

Our public men are not the isaders of the nation, but are led by a current of public opinion mighter than they. This was true in the Evelvition and all through the history of the nation. Hose have been our leaders and great men who, in the real movement of the nation, have been willing to stand in the front rank and be borne along. No part of our history has been planned by human forethought, but has come from unexpected and almost unconscious inhiration of the people. What has been true in this particular hitherto is still true. There is an underlying force sometimes unseen, but always felt, which is like the power of self the following the still true. There is an underlying force sometimes unseen, but always felt, which is like the power of this force, and men, great or small, who essay nopoposite course, will be surmerged or tossed aside. What are the indications of its tendencies? What is the volue of the people respecting the two points of Civil-Service reform and the treatment of the South? There are certain tendencies in public opinion already felt, and were to be dominant on both points, which will receive Hayes' approval and the gratitude of the nation. Nothing in public life excites keener or wider reaching disgust than the way offices have been sught and bestowed. We have been saddled with the doctrines that offices are war spoils and belong to the victors. Offices have been made a matter of bargain and booty, and, even when filed by wise and honorable macred trust. Offices have been made of the property of the property of the property of the property of the controlling senting the surface of trust. Offices have been made of the property of the property of the controlling senting the property of the candidate the principles of Governmental administration, and must expect fraud, deceit, and beruption. President Hayes has kept the promise of the candidate, the ele

THE KEELEY MOTOR.

The Result of an Investigation of Its Merits

and Demerits.

Philadelphia Bulletin, Oct., 18.

As the result of an investigation of the merits and demerits of the Keeley motor,—an investi-gation extending over several years,—the fol-lowing statement of opinions can scarcely fail to be of interest to the public. It should be premised that these opinions are not urged as authoritative; all that can be claimed for them men who, from having a firm faith in the value of the motor invented by Mr. Keeley, have come

to believe that it is valueless.

Mr. Keeley unquestionably has made a discovery that may possess—that probably does possess—that probably does possess—cientific value; practically, however, it is sess—scientific value; practically, however, it is worthless. In urging it upon the public he is not gnility of fraud; he simply is laboring under a delusion. This delusion extends to all actively engaged in furthering the enterprise. The social and business standing of the gentlemen whom he has gathered about him, and who have contributed funds for carrying on the work, is such as absolutely to forbid the assumption that anything but the purest honesty characterizes the undertaking.

The practical disabilities which prevent the motor from fulfilling its avowed purpose of moving machinery at an equal cost, with steam—it should be remembered that a much less cost is claimed for it—are these: First, the machinery necessary to produce the power that

machinery necessary to produce the power that Mr. Keeley claims to produce, and that he cer-Mr. Keeley claims to produce, and that he certainly does produce with it, is so costly as to place it beyond the reach of ordinary manufacturers. The machine now in use cost more than \$60,000, and while subsequent machines would cost very considerably less, as appliances and methods of construction become simplified, the cost would still be largely in excess of that of the ordinary steam-engine. (2) In manipulation and methods of construction become simplified, the cost would still be largely in excess of that of the ordinary steam-engine. (2) In manipulating each engine the services would be required, not of an ordinary engineer, but of a man of exceptional scientific attainments, who would thoroughly understand the theory of its working, and would be prepared to act in sudden and dangerous emergencies. (3) The results obtained are altogether uncertain. Before direct results are secured, preliminary results must be secured; that is, the condition of working is dependent upon the contingency of being in a condition to work, and neither state is wholly within the control of the manipulator. Mr. Keeley himself can never predict with certainty the result of an attempt to start the engine into motion; every manipulation that he makes partakes of the nature of an experiment. The engine may or may not respond to his attempt to start it. In short, it is beyond the power of his control; and all of his efforts to bring it under his control—efforts constantly made during a number of years—have been futile. (4) Even admitting that he may overcome this difficulty, the results obtained are so violent that the shock and jar upon the machinery tend rapidly to weaken it and necessitate continual expense for repairs. (5) It is impossible to produce the power in volume sufficiently great to run machinery with it uninterruntedly; actually, the time required for generating a given amount of power will maintain the machinery in motion.

A sixth disability, but of less importance than gither of the others, is found in the fact that the power is not applicable to any existing form of

tain the machinery in motion.

A sixth disability, but of less importance than either of the others, is found in the fact that the power is not applicable to any existing form of steam engine. To utilize it a new form of engine must be devised, and one of much nicer construction than even the finest of those now used in connection with steam; the extreme subtlety of the vapor requiring a closeness of jointing far beyond anything vet accomplished in practical mechanics. Mr. Keeley claims to have invented such an engine, but, like the power that mores it, it seems to be impracticable and valueless for any real work.

Concisely presented, the foregoing statements appear to sum up the situation, and, if correct, demonstrate that the Keeley motor never can accomplish any practical result. As we have said, they embody the views of gentlemen who have given much time to investizating the invention, and who originally believen in its practical value implicitly. The fact that the Keeley motor now has been for a number of years before the public without any real work being accomplished through its agency, tends strongly to condrm his opinion concerning its inavailability, tends to strengthen the belief that in the interval since its discovery was announced to the public the time devoted to attempting to utilize it as a mechanical powerhas been wasted.

An Astronomical Muddle.

An Astronomical Muddle.

New York Tribune.

There is a curious and fitting sequel to the inconsequent muddle which M. Faye brewed, mixing an asteroid with the satellites of Mars. It will be conducive of clearness to recite the facts from the beginning. Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor, saw an asteroid, but did not at the time identify it as such: a few nights afterward he saw it again, and claimed it as his discovery; but in the meanwhile M. Borelly, of Marseilles, had found the object, recognized it as a planet, and thus acquired the right of discovery for himself. Also, it happened about this time, that M. Borelly succeeded in seeing with his telescope one or both of the satellites of Mars which Prof. Asaph Hall, of

Washington, had discovered. In announcing all the foregoing to the French Academy of Sciences, M. Faye got matters so strangely mixed in his own mind as to state that M. Borelly had discovered one or both of the satellites of Mars before Prof. Watson. That tangle has all been straightened out, and now domes the denouement, which, it is to be hoped, is final. The asteroid in question, which had been labeled No. 174 and credited to M. Borelly, must be crossed off the list altogether. It turns out to be an old one, Dr. Knorre having investigated its orbit, and found it identical with Asteroid No. 141, discovered Jan. 13, 1875.

J. Bertschy, St. Joseph, D. W. Powers, Havana and consort, Coffinberry and barges. Alpena and barges. Schrs E. A. Nicholson, D. A. Wells, Acorn, Lone Star.

Ur—Props T. W. Snook, St. Albans, Lewis Gilbert, Badger State, George King and barges, Oakland and consort, Ketcham and consort, Tempest and barges, Forest City and consort, Enterprise, R. Morwood, Jennis and barges, Fringie and barges, Egyptian and consort, Raleigh and consort; schrs Ætna, Maggre McRae, R. Bunwick, Jane Bell, Lotus, G. L. Wren, Col. Cook, Collingwood, Peshtizo, William Young, Athenian, Stark, F. W. Gifford, Otonabee, Tecumsch, Grenada, Morning Light, Bridgewater, Florida, Charles Hinckley, Ostrich, Flying Cloud, Mont Blanc, L. A. Simpson, M. L. Collins, S. A. Wood.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—Charters—Vessels scarce. The only charters reported were the schrs David Vance, with coal to Milwankee at 25c, and Kate vance, with coal to Milwankee at 25c, and Kate Richmond, salt to Cleveland at 4c. Clearances—Stmr Keeweenaw, 220 tons coal, Du-luth; props Badger State, 100 brls cement, Avon: Vanderbilt, 400 brls cement; Cubs, 100 tons pig-iron, Chicago; D. Ballentine. 300 tons coal, Mil-

waukee; schrs Wells and Burt, Chicago.

During the past forty-eight hours but three sail vessels have reached this port,—the Vance, Wells vessels have reached this port,—the Vance, Wells Burt, and Harvest Queen. Capt. Gebhart, of the prop Cuba, which arrived here this morning, reports a feet of about seventy-five sail of vessels under Long Point when he passed, waiting for a change of wind tween the passed, waiting for a change of wind. Lumber lost from vessels during the recent storms in Lake Erie is being gathered in piles between Colchester and Long Point, and inquiry is making for barges to go after it.

Last week the young son of R. H. Armstrong, engineer of the tug Livingstone, was taken with serious illness. The owner of the tug, William Livingstone, Jr., of this city, felt anxious that the father should see his boy while sick, especially as he was an only son, and the father having previously lost two hove, each time when away on his viously lost two boys, each time when away on his viously lost two boys, each time when away on his boat. Mr. L. accordingly used the telegraph liberally to discover the whereabouts of the tug, and, having done so, had an engineer ready to take the place of Mr. Armstrong as the tug with a tow passed this port on Thursday afternoon. Mr. A. went to his home none too soon, for his boy, aged 8 years, died the next morning. The father has the sympathy of many friends in his extreme affliction, while the exhibition of thoughtful generosity on the part of Mr. Livingstone is worthy of record. — Detroit Post and Tribune.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

20,000 bn oats, and 80,000 bn barley.

To Buffalo—Prop Commodore, wheat; schr J.

W. Doane, corn; Homer, corn and oats, all on private terms. To Erie—Prop India, barley through. To Port Colborne—Sturn Tecumseh, barley through. To Ogdensburg—Props Oswegatchie, City of Concord, and schr L. L. Lamb, wheat and corn through.

Schr Kate Hinchman gets \$2.12½ for lumber from Conto, scowed alongside.

Schr James D. Sawyer gets \$1.50 for lumber from Alpena to Chicago. 20,000 bu oats, and 80,000 bu barley.

was taken for 75,000 bn wheat, 75,000 bu corn,

SKIPPERS, TAKE NOTE. In order to clear the wreck of the sunken barge forty miles due east of Point au Peice, Capt. Christy, of the prop China, says vessels passing down should steer for forty miles one-half point N. or S. from E. to avoid her. It is a dangerous N. or S. from E. to avoid her. It is a dangerous wreck, and might involve the loss of life and property. A revenue cutter should find her and pull the masts out. They are apparently fitten to twenty feet above water, had large tops on them, and were painted white. There was some speculation in Detroit Saturday that the wreck was the three-masted schr Canton, which cleared from there Tuesday, but the fact of the China seeing the masts above water Monday entirely removes that suspicion.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEFORT. Oct. 22.— Arrived—Brilliant, Morria, 4,000 bu corn, 2,000 bu oats; G. L. Booth, Utica, 4,000 bu corn.

Cleared—Lockport, Lockport, 4,519 bu wheat; prop Montank, Lockport, 4,463 bu wheat; Cataract, Joliet, 86,588 feet lumber.

BRIDGEFORT, Oct. 22—9 p. m.—Arrived—Champion, LaSalle, 2,500 bu corn, 9,000 bu rye, 250 bu barley, 38 bu wheat: Ontario, LaSalle, 1,200 bu corn, 250 bu #ye, 175 bu barley, 110 bris flour, 68 bu wheat.

Cleared—Prop Welcome, Henry, 69,000 feet lumber; Georgia, Henry, 74,299 feet lumber, 10,000 shingles; Brilliant, Morris, 85,000 feet lumber.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chacago Tribune.

MARQUETTE. Mich., Oct. 22.—Arrived—Prop Annie L. Smith: schrs Jury. Oak Leaf. Cleared—Schrs Davis, Wagstaff, William Grundy, Oak Leaf.

Oak Leaf.

The prop J. L. Hurd arrived here Saturday evening with her screw-couplings loose. She left last night in tow of tur J. C. Morse, which will take her as far as Sault Ste. Marie, where she will be repaired. Wind-South; weather fine.

PORT COLBORNE. BUTTALO, Oct. 22. - Vessels passing Port Col-burne lock in twenty-four hours ending 6 o'clock Oct. 20: Eastward-Prope Granite State, Cleveland to Og densburg; Argyle and Sovereign, Chicago to Mon-densburg; Argyle and Sovereign, Chicago to Montreal; bark James Graham. Chicago to Kingston; schr Smith & Post, Detroit to Oswego. Westward—Prop St. Albans, Ogdensburg to Chi-cago.

Capt. Charles Swarts, one of the oldest steam-toot men on the lakes, he having commenced in

1854, came out of the Marine Hospital yesterday He had been in the institution seventeen months, under treatment for a cancer on the left side. Surgeon Gunn removed it successfully, and the patient is as well as ever. Swarts was mate of the steamship Inter-Ocean in the season of 1876, when the late Capt. Gilmore was in command of ner. ERIE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Erie, Pá., Oct. 22.—Arrivais—Prop Phi

phia, Chicago; props Ira H. Owen, Charles J. Kershaw, Buffaio.

Departures—Props Raleigh and Wissahickon: schr Kate Winslow, Chicago; prop H. B. Tuttle, Marquette.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 22.—Charters—Schra Brightig,
36, 000 bu wheat, to Buffalo at 4½c; Guiding Star,
17, 800 bu wheat, to Oswego on owner's account.

THE CITY OF TOLEDO. KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 22. - The prop City of To-ledo, wheat and flour, is reported sunk nine miles below Alexandria Bay. Tugs and a lighter have gone to her assistance.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

science, the content of the French Academy of Science, the City of Mars before Prof. Watson. That tangle has all been straightened out, and now domes the denouement, which, it is to be hoped, is final. The asteroid in question, which had been labeled No. 174 and credited to M. Borelly, must be en old one, Dr. diocether. It turnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one, Dr. diocether. It urnsout to be an old one of the old one of the old of the o

PORT OF CHICAGO.

for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRYALS—Stmrs Chicago, Milwankee, sundries, Props Clematia, Peshigo, towing; Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries, Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries; R. C. Brittain, Saugatuck, sundries; City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries, Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries; R. C. Brittain, Saugatuck, sundries; City of Traverse, Iraverse City, sundries, Schrs Mantenee, Peshigo, lumber: Alert, Peshigo, lumber; Myrtle, Monistique, lumber; Buena Vista, Perry's Pier, lumber; Mary Naw, Ford River, lumber; John Edward, Grand Haven, ight; Mary, Montsque, lumber, Scows Minnehaha, Manitowoc, lumber; Coaster, Muskegon, wood.

Clearances—Bark Two Fannies, Cleveland. Soo tons of iron; schr Boxida A. Wells, Collingwood, 20, 581 and 20 meters. Perguson, Pensankee, 2 pris pork and 20 meters. Perguson, Pensankee, 2 pris pork and 20 meters. Perguson, Pensankee, 2 pris pork and 20 meters. Perguson, Stone hay, and sundries; schr Souvenir, Pensankee, 2 bris appear, 300 bris sait, 10 tons feed, and sundries; bouth Haven, 5 bris off and sundries; 4 bris sugar and sundries to Saugatuck; strm Muskegon, Muskegon, 40 bris augar, 20 bris pork, 9, 350 lb meat, and sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck; sundries; schr Camden, Burfalo, 47, 500 bu corn; bark Unadilla, Buffalo, 25, 350 bu wheat; schr Loskout, Menominee, 2,007 bu corn, 3,688 bu oats; schr Tricolor, Holland, Sundries; prop Pop Benarck, Menckannee; 2 bris apples; schr O. Shaw, South Haven, 850 bu oats, and sundries; stmr Chicago, Milwauke, 85 bris apples; Scheboygan, sundries; prop Netraka, Buffalo, 20,500 bu bushels; and 70 bris pork, 20 bris pork and 22 pags oatmeal; prop India, Buffalo, 200 bris floor, 2 bris alcohol, and sundries; Erie, 40,000 bu barley.

THE MINERS. seven collicries that resumed in this place at an advance of 10 per cent have been notified of a reduction in wages to this amount. The miners are at work to-day, but, under protest, and strong manifestations of displeasure.

Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferera. Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal, with particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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ONLY COMEDY THEATRE IN CHICAGO. A popular hit. MONDAY, OCT. 22 second week of the Bartley Campbell Comedy Company in "HOW WOMEN LOVE." Received with turniluous applause during the pass week by the clite of Chicago. Hest Company in Amer-ica. Every act encored. In active preparation, "My Foolish Wife." Now running to crowded houses at the Chestout, Philadelphia. Matinees Wednesday and Sat-urday. Admission to matinees, 25 and 50 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF J. T. RAYMOND Monday.
Tucsday,
Wednesday,
JOHN T. RAYMOND as "Pennington Pembroke."
RAYMOND as Thursday, Friday, Saturday Nights,
COL. SRILLERS! SATURDAY MATINES. MONDAY NEXT-PINK DOMINOES.
With a superb cast. Seats can now be secu

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday matinees. Last week of Jarrett & Palmer's Grand Spectacolar Production.

SARDANAPALUS. with all the Original Scenery, Dresses, and GRAND BALLET, from Booth's Theatre, New York, Crowded and delighted audences witness nightly the wonderfully Realistic Storm-Scene and the Immolation of Sardan-avalus. Mile. Delicos. Anals Letournier, and Grand Ballet received with deafening encores. Monday, Oct. 29, the Celebrated EVANGELINE COMBINATION. WOOD'S MUSEUM AND OPERA-HOUSE

Every evening, Wednesday and Saturday matiness,
JULE KEEN in the Reautiful Drains of "CHRIS,"
preceded by a Grand Oilo. FANNIE BEANE, GAR-LAND and CHAFMAN, HARRY BHYANT, TICTOB-ELLIS, GILDAY & GINEVEN, ANNIE BRADDON, MURPHY & MACK, P. H. SEAMON, Funch and Judy. Monday Oct. 28, T. GRATTAN, as Riggs, in the Irish dramps, "SHIN FANE." HAVERLY'S . HEATRE

This Week Only. THE GREAT NICE ROBERTS GRAND DOUBLE PANTOMIME TROUPE. Barrels of fun for the city's laughter. The original HUMPTY DUMPTY. First production in this city. The merriest of Clowns and Pantalous. Fissing Columbine and Harlennin. Rollicking Harlenuinade. All kinds of novalty and pantomime stars for the bits and little folks. Matiness Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE. Every evening and Tuesday and Friday Matinees, the Crowning Success of the Season. Standing room at a premium. The Exciting Frontier Drams of WILLD BILL.

the King of the Border-Men, and the assionishing Rocky Mountain wonder, the Fighting-Bear Julia. A full dramatic and variety Company in new farces and specialties. Admission—25, 25, and 50 cents.

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STEIN'S DOLLAR STORE, 106 Madison-st.

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LAW OF EVIDENCE. FROM THE THIRD ENGLISH EDITION. tayled, Corrected, and Enlarged by the Author, Sir JAMES FITZ-AMES STEPHEN. With Notes and addi-tional illustrations, chefly from American Cases, by JOHN WILDER MAY, author of "The Law of Insur-ance, "etc. 12mo. Sheep. \$3.00.

LITTLE BROWN & CO., Publishers.

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#### THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Sir Tatton and Lady Sykes, of England, are at the Palmer House. Mrs. Swayne, daughter of United States Sen-ator David Davis, Toledo, O., is at the Sherman

W. O. Lattimore will lead the Gospel temper ance meeting in Lower Farwell Hall this even-ing at 7:30.

C. G. McCulloch will lead the regular noonday prayer-meeting in Lower Farwell Hall to-day. Subject: "Faith."

There were only eighteen Aldermen present last evening, the others being busy at the pri-maries, so the Council adjourned until Friday At noon yesterday, Milton Halliday, 11 years

of age, residing at No. 88 Sangamon street while stealing a ride at the corner of Western avenue and Kinzic street, fell on the track and had his right leg cut off below the knee.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribung Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 41 degrees; 10 a. m., 56; 12 m., 57; 8 p. m., 62; 7 p. m., 56. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.92; 7 p. m., 29.92. The business property Nos. 919 to 927 State street, five-story stores, was sold under trust-deed yesterday morning for \$15,000 to the Soldiers' Home. The same corporation also bought Nos. 1099 and 1101 Indiana avenue for \$4,000.

Van H. Higgins, as attorney for the Charter oak Life Insurance Company, yesterday sold meer trust-deed 20 by 100 feet on Randolph treet, next to the corner of Dearborn, for 25,000. The sum due was \$25,000. The purhasers were Messrs. Pearson & Snow. At a meeting of the Porkpackers' Association, held vesterday in the office of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Messrs. Charles L. Raymond, Frank Clifton, and B. Frank Howard were appointed a Committee to receive sub-criptions for the relief of the Florida yellow-ever sufferers.

Intelligence was received at the Army Head-quarters yesterday confirming the dispatch in yesterday's TRISUNE, in regard to the failure of the mission of the Sitting Bull Commission. The three gentlemen who had interviewed the wily savage and their obonographer and their escort had returned from Fort Walsh to United States soil on the 19th inst., and arrived at Fort Benton on the 21st. They started down the Missouri River on a Mackinaw steamer yesterday, and expected to arrive at Bismarck on the 5th prox.

The Journal jokist credits to THE TRIBUNE one of its own officeholding editors who was a member of the Legislature several years ago. It also credits a United States District Attorney It also credits a United States District Attorney who was not on THE TRIBUNE staff when appointed, nor has he been since. No editor of this paper holds any office nor is seeking any. The Journal holds Jour now and is grasping for more. Its appetite for office is insatiable. It pleases us to see the Journal continually supplied with offices. It should not want to gorge itself, but be willing to leave a few for people who are not editors.

The paris exposition.

The opening of the World's Industrial Congress at Paris, on the 1st of next May, is an event which should be of paramount importance to the American people. It appears that the Commissioners of nearly every nation in the world, except one, are there to secure all possible advantages. The question as to whether America will join in the exhibition is one that should meet with a prompt response. Thus far, however, there has been evinced a remarkable degree of indifference on the part of the Government, and it is for the people to urge the matter upon indifference on the part of the Government, and it is for the people to urge the matter upon Congress to secure facilities for an ample representation. A considerable space has been allotted to the United States, which, although involving a reduction of individual exhibits, will leave enough for us to prove all that we claim. The want of space is due to our own inaction in the matter. With a view to secure a proper representation. enough for us to prove all that we claim. The want of space is due to our own inaction in the matter. With a view to secure a proper representation at the coming Exhibition, the firm of C. W. May, Firnhaber & Co., commission merchants, have undertaken the task of agents for American exhibitors, and in a circular letter they set forth very clearly the necessity for prompt action among all who desire to be represented. In a supplemental card Mr. L. H. Fiersheim, of 46 State street, Chicago, says: "Such arrangement has been effected that application for space, power, etc., may be made through the United States Legation at Paris, and meet with the same recognition from the French Government and the Exposition authorities as would be the case with application from the commission, as originally intended. The single deviation from a rigin rule on the part of the French Government has been brought about through the earnest efforts of Frederick R. Coudert, Esq., counsel to the French Consulate General, at New York. The happy substitution of the United States Legation for the remote Commission (disposes of the only real difficulty that threatened to bar the way to an American repmission disposes of the only real difficulty that threatened to bar the way to an American representation at the Exposition. I am now fully prepared to receive applications for space, and turnish the proper blanks, which will at once be lorwarded by me to the Paris house; and I shall at all times be pleased to give the latest and most authentic information to all who may address or call upon me. Those desiring space should in their application state the nature of their exhibit, dimensions, space (whether wall or floor), required; and if power is needed, state the amount, and whether water or steam."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

MASONIC.

EXALTED TITLES IN CONVENTION.

The Grand Imperial Council of the Knights of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine of Iltinois held their sixth annual conclave in the Masonic Temple on Monroe street yesterday af-iernoon. The following officers were present: Sir Robert B. Smith, Grand Sovereign; Sir J. H. les, Grand Viceroy; Sir John C. Smith, Grand nior General; Sir Gilbert W. Barnard, Grand nior General; Sir Robert B. Miller, Grand ligh Prelate; Sir John O. Dickerson, Grand reasurer; Sir J. J. French, Grand Recorder; C. W. Dunning, Grand High Almoner; J. O. Cottrell, Grand Marshal; Sir John P. Ferns, Grand Sentinel; also the following foreign representatives; Sir James H. Miles, Pennsylvania, Massachus-tts, and Rhode Island; Sir Robert B. Smith, New Jersey and New York; Gen. J. J. French, Scotland, Michigan, Kentucky, and Indiana; Intendent-General Ri. Ill. Sir S. Tenney French, Chicago. The following were the representatives present eneral Ri. Ill. Sir S. Tenney French, Chicago, lee following were the representatives present om subordinate conclaves: St. John's No. 1, licago, Sir J. C. Smith, Sovereign, Sir R. B. Iller, Vicerov; Constantine No. 10, of Alton, r R. B. Smith, Sovereign, Sir George Barry, iceroy; Veder, No. 11, of Paw Paw, T. D. Almer, Sovereign, J. W. Swisher, Viceroy; De lolay, No. 12, Sullivan, Sir J. K. Muncie, Vicey; Lincoln Pafk, No. 13, Chicago, Sir L. A. Lebe, Sovereign, Sir Robert Malcom, proxy or Viceroy.

roy; Lincoln Park, No. 18, Chicago, Sir L. A. Beebe, Sovereign, Sir Robert Malcom, proxy tor Viceroy.

The address of the Grand Sovereign was short. It showed that there was a steady increase in the number of subordinate conclaves and in membership. Four charters had been issued since last March. He also referred to the ratification of a treaty between the Grand Imperial Council of England and the Sovereign Grand Council of the United States, whereby the former relinquished jurisdiction in the United States.

states.

The report of M. I. Sir J. J. French, Division in appector General, showed that he had issued a drealar letter containing a brief history of the brider to all the Masonic bodies in the State, and in answer received communications which led to the organization of several new conclaves. He had astituted these bodies and installed the officers. In the 14th of August he conferred the degrees upon George H. Johnson, late of Ireland, who ras about to visit Brazil. and he was commissioned an Intendent General of one of the Divisions of Illinois. He had compiled a list of the members of the Red Cross Order in America, and a synopsis of all the sister Grand Councils. The Constitution was amended by striking at of Art. I, Sec. I, the following: "And no

person shall be eligible to any office in this Grand Council unless he shall be at the same time a member of some subordinate conclave

time a member of some subordinate conclave under its jurisdiction."

An election for officers resulted as follows: Sir J. H. Miles, Chicago, Grand Sovereign; Sir J. C. Smith, Chicago, Grand Viceroy; Sir G. W. Baruard, Chicago, Grand Viceroy; Sir G. W. Baruard, Chicago, Grand Junior General; Sir L. A. Beebe, Chicago, Grand High Prelate; Sir J. O. Dickerson, Chicago, Grand High Chancellor; Sir C. W. Duuning, Cairo, Grand Treasurer; Sir J. J. French, Chicago, Grand Recorder; Sir George Barry, Alton, Grand High Almoner; Sir T. D. Palmer, Paw Paw, Grand Chamberlain; Sir J. O. Cottrell, Chicago, Grand Architect; Sir N. R. Jerome, Chicago, Grand Marshal; Sir J. K. Muncie, Sullivan, Grand Standard Bearer; Sir J. W. Swisher, Paw Paw, Grand Herald; Sir J. W. Hutchusson, Greenfield, Grand Orator; Sir J. P. Ferns, Chicago, Grand Sentinel.

The Grand Sovereign announced the appoint ment as Intendent General of his Excellency, John O. Dominis, Governor of Oahn, Hawaiiar Kingdom. This Royal gentleman, and also his Majesty, King Kalakaua, received the degrees when they were in Chicago. He was also appointed Grand Representative of the Grand Imperial Council of Illinois near the Hawaiian Kingdom.

R. I. Sir S. Tenney French was appointed littenders (Separa of the Chicago District.)

Intendent General of the Chicago Division.

After adopting resolutions of thanks to PastGrand Sovereign Smith and Inspector-General
French for valuable services rendered the Order,
the Grand Council closed in ample form to meet n Chicago one year from vesterday.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar
of the State of Illinois convenes in annual session to-day in the Asylum of Apollo Commandery in the American Express Building, Monroe street, near Dearborn. For the first time in its listory the Grand Commandery has a Crescent, or standard, which yesterday floated from one of the flag-staffs of the Tremont House, where the headquarters will be located, the club-rooms and one of the parlors being used for that purpose. The session will be one wholly of busness, and will inst two days. The knightly delegates who had arrived last evening witnessed the ceremony of initiating some twenty candidates for the Red Cross of Constantine in Apollo Commandery Hall. The following are the officers of the Grand Commandery:

R. E. G. C. P. W. Barclay, Cairo; V. E. Sir on to-day in the Asylum of Apollo Command

R. E. G. C. P. W. Barclay, Cairo; V. B. Sir John F. Nash, D. G. C., Ottawa; E. S. R. L. Mc-Kinley, G. G., Paris; E. S. Chas, M. Moore, G. C. G., Jacksonville; the Rev. E. S. W. P. Heath, G. P., Mattoon; E. S. John C. Smith, S. Wa, Galena; E. S. L. L. Munn, G. J. W., Freeport; E. S. Henry Turner, G. St. B., Chicago; E. S. J. G. Elwood, G. Sw. B., Joliet; E. S. Clark, G. W., Kankakee; E. S. John P. Ferns, G. C. G., Chica-ro.

THE BUSTED BANKS.

DULLNESS REIGNS SUPREME. Yesterday was another in the list of very uiet days at the defunct savings banks. At the eehive the clerks bad full sway, Receiver Ward being kept away a large part of the day attending to other matters. Dr. Turbin, Receiver of the Fidelity, was delighted at the nange in the weather and the no less gratifying change in the condition of the streets and country roads, and said that his appraisers were country roads, and said that his appraisers were getting along nicely. He will in all probability make his report during the week, and when it is made it will be so complete and satisfactory as to satisfy the most critical and exacting reader. In other words, the poor depositors will have something definite in regard to what they may expect to realize on their claims, which information no report field in the cases of the other banks has thus far deigned to furnish. Judge Otis, at the State Savings Institution, was intently surreving his books, as were

cases of the other oans has thus far deigned to furnish. Judge Otis, at the State Savings Institution, was intently surveying his books, as were his clerks; but, as for news, it was, as usual, an unknown quantity.

Judge williams yesterday heard the proof on the petition of Edinboro fhomas for a set off against the claim of the State Savings. He had borrowed \$1,500 of the bank, giving as security a note and trust-deed signed by himself and his son, J. W. E. Thomas. The Receiver refused to allow him to set off his deposit of \$1,579 against this trust-deed given by him to the bank, claiming that it did not appear that the note and deposit account bore the name of the same person.

Mr. Thomas himself, his son J. W. E. Thomas, and Mr. Guild, the cashier of the bank, were, examined, and the proof was very conclusive in the old gentleman's favor. The Judge held that it was clearly shown that the property, to improve which the \$1,500 had been borrowed, was the property of old Mr. Thomas; that the son the property of old Mr. Thomas; that the merely signed the note and trust-deed as sur at the request of the bank, his father being un-able to read or write, and had no interest in the father's property; and that the transaction was purely an individual transaction for the benefit of the elder Thomas. His petition for set-off

of the elder Thomas. His petition for set-off was therefore allowed.

The motion for injunction to enjoin the prosecution of suits against the stockholders of the State Savings Institution was set before Judge Farwell at 10 o'clock vesteruay morning.

At the appointed time Messrs. Bonney and High, on behalf of the Receiver, and Mr. F. Q. Ball, on the part of some of the creditors, were present, but Judge Farwell was not in court. The counsel waited awhile, and then postboned the matter until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. High then called the motion up. and said Mr. High then called the motion up, and said that it had been set for the morning, but unavoidably adjourned. He had talked with two or three of the counsel in the case, and the general impression seemed to be that it was desira-

Judge Farwell said if that arrangement was satisfactory to the counsel he was willing to have the case postponed. Mr. Ball said it was entirely satisfactory to him, and he thought he spoke the minds of all the others. The motion for injunction will therefore be heard to-day, and will probably oc-

cupy the whole day. WEST SIDE PARKS.

ALL HANDS WAITING EVENTS.

The affairs of the West Park Board are more mixed than ever. No more of the other new appointees have filed their bonds, but all appear to be waiting for further developments. To use an old schoolboy phrase, "One is afraid and the other dare not." In the meantime, the old members of the Board sit back in their chairs members of the Board sit back in their chairs and patiently wait for the new aspiratits to come on. They have invited Mr. C. C. Bonney to place a legal chip upon their shoulder, which they dare the Commissioners-elect to knock off. Messrs. McCrea and Woodard claim that they belong to the old Board if they belong to anything, but the former stated yesterday that he was indisposed to enter upon his duties as Commissioner until he saw his way clear. He did not care to go into the Board and get mixed up in a row on the start, or become involved in a lawsuit in which he had no particular interest. He should like very much to see a new Board, but he did not want the labor and annoyance of participating in any litigation necessary to bring about that end. He further said that he had just returned from a trip down in the country, and had not as yet had time to give the matter any attention, or decide as to what he should do.

Mr. Woodard was absent when the reporter

as to what he should do.

Mr. Woodard was absent when the reporte called at his office, and his partner said he was attending to the primary elections in his ward (the Eleventh). He has not filed his bords, though they are all ready for approval, and will be filed at a day's notice when the proper time comes. He is waiting to see who will be ap-pointed in the vacancy caused by the non-ac-ceptance of Mr. Schuttler, and for various other matters to become settled. He says he is in no hurry.

Mr. Bonney was likewise visited. He had Mr. Bonney was likewise visited. He had been busy, he said, all day with the proceedings of the State Savings case, and had not had time to do anything about the matter of the reply of the Commissioners to the Governor. Should everything be tavorable, he would probably have the document ready by to-day, or to-morrow at farthest. He purposes to have his clients stand upon a high moral ground in the proceedings, and that the case shall be tried on the points of law. He says it does not make any difference to him whether Mr. Holden is a saint or a sinner; it makes no difference who is Commissioner or, who is not in his defense; it is simply a matter of right or wrong. He proposed to make it a sort of test case, as to whether the Governor had an arbitrary right to summarily eject an officer under the State. If he had a right to sixt one of test case, as to whether the Governor had an arbitrary right to summarily eject an officer under the State. If he had a right to eject one, he had a right to eject another, and it was a matter that concerned not only the Park Commissioners, but the Grain-Inspector, the Justices of the Peace, and all other appointees of the Governor, and this is the issue Mr. Bonney proposes to take.

Proposes to take.

The old Board was to have held a meeting at The old Board was to have held a meeting at half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but the majority of the members were off electioneering, and, as there was no quorum, an adjournment was made until 5 o'clock this evening.

A communication inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to "John Brannock, Park Commissioner," was received at the office of the Board yesterday. He has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of Mr. Peter Schuttler.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$1,529

The Department of Public Works opened bids yesterday for proposals for furnishing 600 tons of coal for use at the City-Hall. Woodruff &

Trunkey Brothers bid \$3.70 and \$3.85 for Indi Fifteen new cases of scarlet fever and three

of chicken-pox were reported at the Health Mr. Francis Adams, of the Law Department

has prepared ten arguments for the presen session of the Supreme Court. The many daily visitors at the office of the City-Treasurer units in the opinion that the office badly needs renovation—as regards carrets

The City-Hall has assumed an election-time appearance. The ward strikers and blowers, who are usually to be found within the dirty precincts of the rookery, have taken to themselves wings and flown to their respective roosting-places, where they are supposed to control the votes of any delegations selected. The City-Hall appreciates their absence.

The control of Registers Weight for last week.

The City-Hall appreciates their absence.

The report of Registrar Wright for last week shows the number of deaths to have been 139, against 141 for the previous week, and 170 for the corresponding week last year. Of the deaths, 40 were under 1 year of age and 13 over 50. There were 73 males and 66 formales; 35 married and 104 single; 128 whites and 1 colored. Seventy were born in Chicago, 31 in other parts of the United States, 13 in Germany, 10 in Ireland, and the remainder were divided up between other countries. The greatest number of deaths, 24, was in the Fourteenth Ward, and the least number, 2 each, in the First and Tenth Wards. There died from accidents, 5; from suicide, 1; 5 from cancer, 13 from convulsions, 16 from croup, 4 from scarlet fever, 7 from typhoid fever, 4 from heart disease, 3 from liver disease, 1 from congestion of the lungs, 2 from old age, and 1 from small-pox. The hospitals contributed to the list as follows: County, 5; Foundlings' Home, 9; Hahnemaun, 1; Alexian Brothers', 1; small-pox, 1; St. Luke's, 1; and St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 2. Scarlet fever seems to have taken a fresh start since Saturday, the following new cases being reported year. st. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 2. Scarlet lever seems to have taken a fresh start since Satur-day, the following new cases being reported yes-terday: 22 Sixteenth street, 244 Hastings (3 cases), 432 West Superior (3 cases), 309 Twenty-first street (4 cases), 79 Sheridan place, and 479 West Ohio street.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The county institutions are now being furnished with flour by A. G. Fischer, an em-ploye of Periolat. McCaffrey does the pur-

The Grand Jury was not in session yesterday. o-day it will have Judge Otis and Guild and Bulkley before it in reference to the State Savings Bank, and Mr. Ward in reference to Myers bank. The late Protection Life-Insurance 

members present.

The County Treasurer submitted his semi-The County Freasurer submitted his semi-monthly report, which was referred. It showed that the funds were as follows: General Fund, \$1,492.03; Court-House Fund, \$21,457.61; In-terest Fund, old indebtedness, \$113,182.38; In-terest Fund, new indebtedness, \$39,828.38; Sink-ing Fund, \$108,835.30; and Public Building Fund, \$1.97.

Fund, \$1.97.

A communication was read from the Little Sisters of the Poor asking an appropriation for the relief of certain old people in their charge.

Referred.

The usual number of bills were read and referred. Among the bills was \$5,506.57, the payroll of the Sheriff's office for the past month. The Committee on Public Charities reported in favor of bills aggregating \$8,339.82. Adopted.

The Committee on Public Service reported a list of the places for holding the polls at the coming election. roming election.

The Board then adjourned until Monday at 2

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Leiderkranz will sing this evening in the North Side Turner Hall for the benefit of the Atexian Brothers' Fair.

The Institute of the Alumni Association of the Chicago Theological Seminary begins its session this morning in the Seminary.

There will be a meeting of the American Home Association at the Sherman House Club-Rooms this evening at 7:30 o'clock. All members are requested to be present. The Cook County Greenback Central Club

will meet in their headquarters, 158 Clark street, this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Let every member be in attendance. George S. Bowen, Chairman. There will be a meeting of physicians and other citizens at the Pacific Friday evening to consider the proposition of Dr. Toner, of Washington, to donate his library to Chicago, provided a fire-proof building will be erected for its

The first regular meeting of the season of the State Microscopical Society will be held at the Academy of Sciences, No. 263 Wabash avenue, Friday evening, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock. Mr. B. F. Nourse will read the first of a series of papers on "Adulterations." Subject for this meeting

The Chicago Academy of Sciences holds the first meeting of the season this evening at 8 o'clock at the hall 263 Wabash avenue. Mr. Leonard W. Volk's bust of Col. J. W. Foster, late President of the Academy, will be unveiled, with memorial addresses. Mr. L. Stone will read a paper upon "Some Phenomena of Plant Distribution."

#### CRIMINAL.

H. L. Dye, of No. 597 Blue Island avenue, resterday reported that while going home Satur day night he was badly beaten on the corner of Halsted and Van Buren streets by three roughs. Robbery was the undoubted purpose.

Patrick Lee, of No. 90 Wade street, who was tabbed Sunday afternoon in the saloon of M. Bowler, No. 2 Currier street, was yesterday resting easily, and hopes for his recovery are entertained. The police are investigating with a view of finding out exactly who did the stab-

Last evening Thomas Lawler, of No. 116 North Jefferson street, came home drunk and amused himself by hammering his wife over the head with a stove-lid. He was taken to the station by Officer Walton, and City-Physician Dunne sewed up the woman's wounds, which Minor arrests: Herman Koester, larceny of

Minor arrests: Herman Koester, larceny of a calf; James Magee, F. L. Derby, and Frank Ward, suspected of having held up Dr. Matzmacher last Friday evening on Van Buren street bridge and robbing him of \$90; James Crosby, larceny of \$9.50 from Mrs. S. A. Willard, of No. 765 West Madison street; Dan. Kelley, a thievish bell-boy at the Sherman House; Nathau Marks, having in his possession an Alton Railroad ticket stolen from G. L. Rhodes; William H. Haves, obtaining money by false pretense in selling a watch which he said was gold to Julius Stein; J. C. Fawcett and E. S. Rider, conspiracy, upon complaint of DeWitt C. Freeman, who, was recently discharged upon a criminal charge of having stolen gas certificates from Eugene Witheford.

Justice Morrison yesterday held the following: Mrs. Wade, inhuman and cruel treatment of her son Harry, \$500 to the Criminal Court; Con Haley, larceny of lead-pipe, \$300 ditto; Henry Miller, John Egan, George Weinberg, John Poweil, William Toomey, thirty days each in the House of Correction: Mary Canavan, Eliza O'Grady, three months each. Justice Summerfield held the following: Eva Derum, alias Dodd, larceny of good watches and chains from Mrs. Emma Rogers and Mary Peat while the latter were in a restaurant on Wabash avenue, \$1,000 to the Criminal Court; Samuel Gaskin, drawing a "pop" on John Hogan, \$300 ditto; James C. Casey, picking the pockets of Otto Dolman, \$500 to the 20th.

The Nellik Ryan Nurder. Justice Morrison yesterday held the follow

THE NELLIE RYAN MURDER. Coroner Dietzsch vesterday held an inquest upon Nellie Ryan, the unfortunate voting woman who died Friday night at No. 162 North Sangamon street from the effects of an abortion performed some two weeks ago, and for which Doctress Emity Spork was arrested by the po-Doctress Emity Spork was arrested by the Coroner lice. No new facts were elicited. The Coroner

Doctress Emily Spork was arrested by the police. No new facts were elicited. The Coroner read the followine:

The post-mortem made on the body of Nellie Ryan to-day revealed extensive peritoneal inflammation, sufficient to cause death. The womb showed evidence of having been pregnant the last three months, the ovum, however, not being found. The internal surface of the womb showed no marks of violence, but was inflamed and in the incipient state of gangrene. In our opinion, an abortion had been produced, causing the inflammation of which she died.

N. P. Holden,

After being out but a short time, the jury, which was made up largely of people of the same nationality as the accused, returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, and failed to see how the evidence implicated Mrs. Spork. She was therefore discharged. It now remains for the police to clear up this double murder. Dougherty is the only one who can do it, and as he has foolishly run away every effort should be made to capture him.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Further Details of the Colossal Robberies of the Texas Land Swindlers.

The Mode of Operations and the Ramifications of Their System.

Thirteen Court-Houses Burned for the Purpose of Destroying Records.

The Royal Prodigality of Names Indulged in by Mr. J. R. Ham.

Dubious Condition of Much of the Title in the Lone Star State. Fiendish Work of Train-Wreckers on the Ohio &

Mississippi Road. THE TEXAS LAND SWINDLE.

Kansas City Journal of Commerce.

Kansas City has been the headquarters of principal point of operation of one of the most gigantic land swindles ever perpetrated, rivaling money value and extent the great whisky frauds. Not oaly has the Government suffered. but innocent parties in all parts of the country have been caught in the meshes skillfully laid by the consummate actors. Three well-known citizens of Kansas City were chief actors in the ffair-J. R. Ham, Edward L. Stevens, and George W. Miller. The scheme originated with J. R. Ham and a man named Thomas Tullis. living at Austin, Tex. Some thirteen years ago Ham sold out his saloon in Kansas City, since

which time it has been generally known that he has been dabbling in Texas lands. Tullis and Ham first began their operations y examining the old records of various counies, and where the titles were invested in parties who had not been heard from for some time they would personate the absent owner The next step was to secure confederates at different points to represent themselves as the miss ing parties. New Orleans and Indianapolis were the chief points, although many minor places have since furnished the quota of "Texas landowners." Another plan for securing titles to the land was to make duplicate copies of deeds, sue fraudulent scrip for the purchase of land, and even deal in counterfeit money, to make bona fide purchases. The scheme grew on apace, other parties were brought into the gang, until finally not less than sixty parties living in some thirteen different States were directly and indiectly interested in the profits of the steal. Among them were Edward L. Stevens and George W. Miller. Stevens' connection with the concern dates back about four years, at which time, and for months thereafter Gauge Railroad in an official capacity. It is not know at just what time Miller began to act with Ham. Indeed, but little could be learned of his doings, further than that he acted as banker for the concern, and, being a good penman, made transcripts of important papers, and forged the signatures of parties whenever necesforged the signatures of parties whenever necessary. A gambler by profession, Miller is credited with having some \$25,000 on deposit in the Mastin Bank, and one time honored a draft from Ham, sent from Texas, for \$20,000, to enable the latter to manipulate one of his largest schemes. Stevens is credited with first having government the affair, improprintly and arginst time. gone into the affair innocently, and against the wishes of his wife and friends, who cautioned wishes of his wife and friends, who cautioned him against having any dealings with Ham, who, it seems, first induced him to trade his Narrow Gauge and Wyandotte Gas Company stock for 14,000 acres of Texas lands. After this, he seemed to have become infatuated with the money-making scheme, and acted in full consort with the others, and was known in Texas as a Kansas City lawyer. The better to enable them to carry on their plan of operations, Ham and his confederates had made duplicate copies of the notarial and other seals, and had obtained the signatures of many officials. Ham even went so far as to purchase type, and caused to be printed in Kansas City blank forms and perfect copies of deeds necessary to his use. A Journal reporter has examined documents printed by Ham that are exact copies of the originals. Ham and Stevens found it necessary to work under many aliases. Ham having no less than thirty, and Stevens thirteen. Our readers will no doubt be

Stevens thirteen. Our readers will no doubt be surprised to learn that our Ham was known elsewhere as J. P. Bates, J. D. Barry, E. P. Bates, Joeb D. Barry, Joeb M. Davis, Thomas Daiton, John B. Hall, J. B. Hughes, J. B. Hamilton, John B. Hall, J. B. Hughes, J. B. Hamilton, John B. Hall, J. B. Hughes, J. B. Hamilton, John B. F. Williams, and some twelve other names. Stevens' aliases were H.C. Brown, H. A. Edwards, Lorenz Habermacher, C. D. Lucas, John M. Mercer, George H. Simons, George W. Smith, C. H. Thompson, and some eight others. A favorite plan of Ham's was to record a deed in his own name, J. R. Ham, and afterward the document would turn up as belonging to J. B. or J. K. Hamilton. This was done by writing the letter R so that a slight curve with the pen would alter it to B, and, with the addition of "ilton" to his own name, a complete change was made. Several suits are now pending in Kennes City between innecent parties result.

"ilton" to his own name, a complete change was made. Several suits are now pending in Kansas City between innocent parties, resulting from changes of this kind.

A reporter of the Journal was shown a deed to a large amount of Texas iands originally recorded as belonging to a man named James G. Kendall, in Belton, Tex., who has been missing since 1860. To give a clear understanding of the manner in which the thing was worked, we herewith give the details of this single transaction.

action.

Ham copied the records and examined the land in question, and then sent a full description land in question, and then sent a full description of the property to a confederate in another part of the country, who sent back a quit-claim and warranty deed, properly filled out on the blanks on hand for that purpose, all attested and bearing the seals and forged signatures of various officials. In this way the title to the property would seem to be perfectly sound. James R. Ham conveyed the title by a few strokes of the pen to J. B. Hamilton, and he would have it recorded and sell or dispose of it to the best advantage. The exact modus operand of obtaining title to Government lands is not exactly known, further than that all the papers thereto claiming to be original pagents from the Govern claiming to be original patents from the Govern-ment are forgeries. A large amount of land ment are forgeries. A large amount of land has been conveyed under many aliases to various parties. Of course this thing could not go on always. People in Texas became suspicious. Thousands of acres of choice grazing lands had by some mysterious means become the property of persons who were never seen, and of whom no trace could be had. Men who owned land, but had been absent for years, returned to find that by some hocus pocus they had become dispossessed of the same. Heirs of deceased property-owners wondered at the change in ownership in the vast estates to which they had relied upon as securing. Things were mixed in the office of the Land Department at Washington. Parties appeared with original patents from the Government of which no records could be found. Pages were cut from the record-books of many a county throughout the country, and, in short, the titles to wild lands in Texas were in a muddled condition, for which no plausible explanation could be given. to wild lands in Fexas were in a muddled condition, for which no plausible explanation could be given. The attention of Gov. Hubbard, of Texas, being called to the matter, about one year ago, he took immediate steps to ferret out the causes that led to the confusion, when, to his surprise, as well as others associated with him, a most gigantic swindle was unearthed, in which the State of Texas, and the Government as well, were deeply interested. The authorities at Washington being informed of the state of affairs, Special Agent Foster, on the part of the Department of Justice and of the state of affairs, Special Agent Foster, on the part of the Department of Justice and Post-Office, was detailed to look the matter up. Arriving in Kansas City about one year ago, he soon obtained a clew that has since been closely soon obtained a clew that has since been closely soon obtained a clew that has since been closely soon obtained a clew that has since been closely soon obtained a clew that has since been closely soon obtained as the simultaneous arrest soon obtained a clew that has since been closely followed, resulting in the simultaneous arrest to-day of no less than sixty different persons in different parts of the country connected with the gang. Day before yesterday there arrived in our city Col. John P. Coleman, Special Detective Chiles, and Lieut. J. E. Lucy, armed with a requisition from the Governor of Texas for their arrest. Little did George Miller think, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, as he sat in the at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, as he sat in the Pacific House, and not a suspicion had Ham Pacific House, and not a suspicion had Ham and Stevens, as they sauntered down toward the Post-Office, arm in arm, that at 11 o'clock they would be heavily fromed and on their way to Texas to answer to crimes that may perhaps send them to the Penitentiary for years. Accompanied by Deputy-Marshal Agnew, the three arresting officers met and seized upon Ham and Stevens as they approached the entrance to the Post-Office, causing no little surprise among the bystanders, who saw two well-known citizens thus assaulted. Proceeding with their prisoners to the Pacific

House, Miller was soon found, a hackman was called, and the trio hurried to the depot, where they were placed aboard a train, and left the wondering crowd behind. Rumors of the arrest and the causes thereof were soon town talk. There are some forty indictments against Ham, Stevens, and Miller on the part of the State of Texas. The Government has several others, and finally the Post-Office Department follows with severe penalties for violation of Post-Office laws. It is quite probable that they will be able to procure bail, but will be immediately rearrested on the other charges. There is a determination to-hold them close prisoners, and there seems not the shadow of doubt but the cases will be made to stick when brought to trial, as will be made to stick when brought to trial, as

will be made to stick when brought to trial, as the detectives engaged in the work have strong proof against them.

A horrid result of the working of this nefarious swindle has been the destruction of public property in various parts of the country. It is not believed that the chief operators in Kansas City knew that they were suspected, but other members of the gang must have had an inkling of it. In those sections where their plans were being unearthed, and things were found to be getting too warm for them, no less than thirteen court-houses have been burned in the last year to destroy evidence that could be brought against them. Startling as this statement may seem, the evidence will be brought forth at the proper time. Taken altogether, it has been the seem, the evidence will be brought forth at the proper time. Taken altogether, it has been the deepest scheme of villainy that has been brought to light for many a day. The parties to this extensive swindle were residents of some thirteen different States, Kansas City being the principal headquarters and J. R. Ham the chief. New Orleans and Indianapolis are also mentioned as being prominent points of operation in Texas lands.

J. R. Ham her presided in Kansas City a numerical states.

Texas lands.

J. R. Ham has resided in Kansas City a number of years, is married, and has an interesting family, who will suffer deeply at his diagrace.

Ed L. Stevens is also an old resident, well connected, and married. His many friends having expressed a wish that the Journal should "draw it mild" and smooth over his case, as they believe he was more sinned against than sinning. It is left to our readers to say whether a man with thirteen aliases can be expected to be innocent of participation in this terrible crime.

George W. Miller, a gambler by profession, i a single man, and acted the part of banker to the others at times when they needed money. Last year he made his headquarters in Indian-Last year he made his headquarters in indian-apolis, running a bot ton saloon on Washington street. Since his return to Kansas City he has occupied rooms at 548 Main street. Of late he has made frequient trips to various parts of the country, always taking a trunk with him, whether his stay was to be for one day or a week.

BODY-SNATCHERS DETECTED.

Dispatch to New York Herald. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Dr. Horace Babock, who calls himself Assistant Professor of Anatomy at the Syracuse Medical College, was arrested at an early hour this morning, charged Police-Justice Mulholland at 10 o'clock nearly the entire faculty of the college coming there to aid in his defense. It was finally decided by the prisoner's counsel that the best way to quiet the affair was for him to plead not guilty and give bail in \$500. Dr. Dedama, a member of the college faculty, signed the bail bond, and Dr. Babcock was set free.

The facts in the case are these: Last Tuesday Daniel Hibbard, of the Town of Dewitt, Onondaga County, died of some mysterious, wasting disease. Members of the college faculty and ing disease. Members of the college faculty and many other physicians had been consulted, but all confessed their inability to diagnose the case. Hibbard was buried Wednesday, and on Thursday Prof. Van Dunn, of the college faculty, gave his medical class a brief history of the case, adding some remarks which made the students, and among them Dr. Babcock, believe that the faculty-would be pleased to have the body taken up. Acting mon this supposed. that the faculty-would be pleased to have the body taken up. Acting upon this supposed suggestion, Dr. Babcock, assisted by two men from Manlius and another from this city, went to the grave Thursday night and dug the body out. Stripping off the grave clothes they piled these into the coffin, and tumbling the body into a wayon, started for and, tumbling the body into a wagon, started for Syracuse, after hastily replacing the earth in the grave. They reached this city about 6 o'clock in the morning, covered with mud. and at once took the body to the college dissecting-room, where, during Friday, the body was partially

dissected.

Tucsday morning a couple of boys passing the graveyard saw the disturbed earth, and at once informed the friends, who dug down to the coffin and discovered the absence of the body.

They telegraphed to Osween for a penhow of They telegraphed to Oswego for a nephew Mr. Hibbard, who came to Swego for a nepnew of Mr. Hibbard, who came to Syracuse and informed the Chief of Police. Detectives were sent out, who soon learned where the body-snatchers had obtained their livery team, and also that Babcock was one of them. The Doctor was taken from his bed about 1 o'clock this morning, when he confessed the whole affair, refusing, however, to tell who his associates in the business were.

St. Louis, Oct. 22,-A most diabolical attempt was made at an early hour this morning to wreck a train on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, but luckily no lives were lost. When the passenger-train which left Cincinnati last night reached a point two and a half miles east of Noble, Ill., 110 miles from here, about 5 o'clock this morning, it encountered a rail; one end of which was elevated about a foot high, and the whole train, consisting of an ovster-car, mail, express, baggage, two passenger coaches, and three sleepers, was thrown from the track, excepting the engine and one sleeper. The oyster car was smashed, and all the other cars oyster car was smashed, and all the other cars more or less injured, but not a passenger was hurt. An examination showed that the rail had been elevated with a jack-screw, and that the implement was left under it to keep it up; also, that the rail opposite had been loseened and turned so that the train would be thrown into two cattle-grands, close by the fortunately it. two cattle-guards close by, but fortunately it took the opposite direction, and the cars plunged into soft ground in a shallow cut, and prevented what otherwise would have been a frightful diswhat otherwise would have been a frightful dis-aster, for, had the train run into the cattle-guards, the cars would no doubt have been tel-escoped, and a terrible loss of life would have been the result. The tools with which the dev-ilish deed was done were taken from a section-house near by, and the act was no doubt com-mitted by a railroad hand. The theory is that the fiendish act was performed by one or more of the six section men recently discharged. An-other train was soon on the spot, the nassengers other train was soon on the spot, the passenger taken aboard, and brought to this city, arriving about eight hours late.

MEN IN BUCKRAM. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 22.—Inquiries by the Associated Press agent at Louisville of the telegraph operator at Big Clifty, Ky., failed to procure any information as to the story published in Cincinnati concerning a drummer's adventure there Saturday. The story says J. M. Housen, there Saturday. The story says J. M. Housen, agent for Pratt & Co., Louisville hardware dealers, was attacked on a bridge over the Noian River by two highwaymen, one of whom he shot, and the other he stabbed and pushed off the bridge into the stream 140 feet below. There is no such firm in Louisville as that mentioned, and the directory does not contain the name of the man mentioned. The Big Clifty telegraph-operator seems to know nothing of the reported affair, and inquiries of others along the railroad do not procure any facts. Big Clifty is a village eighteen miles beyond Elizabethtown, the county seat of Hardin County, one of the best sections of Ken-Hardin County, one of the best sections of Ker tucky. Persons at Louisville hotels from sta-tions near Big Clifty do not know anything wha ever of the occurrence, and regard the report as

FOUL PLAY.

Special Dispaich to The Chicago Tribune.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 22.—The remain of Charles Miller were found in the bay at Petoskey, near Rose's dock, yesterday. It was evident that he had been foully dealt with, as he had received a hard blow below the left ear.
The clothing on the body had a small sum of money on it, however. Miller was a Homesteader who lived eight miles north of Petoskey. An Indian, who lives at Petoskey, is suspected of the murder, and officers there are hunting for him.

MORE FORGERIES. ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22 .- William S. Taylor, a produce commission merchant of this city, has been detected in a series of forgeries. He forged the name of his father, Justus F. Taylor, his uncle, William N. Strong, to notes for lor, his uncie, william A. Strong, to notes for about \$35,000, and obtained money in various sums from four of our city banks. No arrest has yet been made, and Taylor remains at home awalting further developments. The cause of his downfall is said to be speculations in stocks.

ARRESTED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 22.—This afterno. Deputy-Marshal Van Dever, of this city, ef fected the arrest of a man named Charles Burns, who shot and killed a man named Bird-well, a bailiff, who was trying to arrest Burns in Chrisman, Edgar County, last Saturday. Burns was in a house of prostitution, and was heavily armed when arrested, and it was found he had been wounded while escaping from

A TOURIST. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 22.—Burlington has tidings from her traveling Mayor, who is said to have been seen at Houston, Tex. An old friend writes that he saw A. W. Parsons there several weeks ago, and that he looked worn and troubled. The reason for his careworn look was not known to the writer, who had heard nothing. It is considered probable that before this time the missing Mayor has found his way into Mexico.

THE RAILROAD RIOTERS. READING, Pa., Oct. 23.—Samuel Humphries and Edmund Smith, who pleaded guilty to burning the Lebanon Valley bridge during the strike riots, were each sentenced to imprison ment for five years and a fine of \$1,000.

The cases of thirty-seven rioters were put
over, owing to the discharge of the jury in consequence of a manifested bias of two of them.

New York, Oct. 22.—Mrs. Gilman, wife of the convicted forger of insurance scrip, has been emoved to the retreat for the insane at flartford, and the children—two little girls and a boy—have been placed under the care of Gir-man's sister at Norwich. RESPITED.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 22.-Gov. Kemper has espited Silas Morris and Louisa Lawson, senenced to be executed on the 23d inst. at Harrisonburg, for the murder of David G. Lawson, of Rockingham County, until the 21st of De-MORTON'S PERJURIES. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—John S. Morton, late President of the Market Street Passenger Rail-

appear on a charge of perjury in swearing talsely to the annual reports of his Company. A FIRE FUGITIVE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 22.—Detective Ives, of Grand Rapids, Mich., to-day arrested William

way Company, was to-day held in \$6,000 bail to

Peak in this city, charged with burning a mill at the former place five years ago. CONTRABAND CATTLE. QUEBEC, Oct. 22.—The steamship Lake Megantic, from Liverpool, which brought out a nantity of cattle in violation of the Dominion act regarding the importation of cattle from a

prohibited country, was obliged to leave them below at quarantine. She will have to take them back to Europe on her return trip. JOHN BROUGHAM.

New York, Oct. 22.—John Brougham, the veteran actor, who was to begin this evening a six-weeks' engagement in Pittsburg, is confine to his rooms in this city, suffering from inflam natory rheumatism.

Among ladies and gentlemen of refinemen Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes are in great favor having sweetness and darability. Ozonized Ox-Marrow for the hair, by Buck &

Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne. MARRIAGES.

SHAFFER-SWAIN-At the residence of the ride's parents, 66 Thirty-first street, Saline B. wain and David C. Shaffer, of Southern Ohio. PERVIER-HOCKETT-In Mineral, Ill., by the lev. S. L. Pervier, Oct. 16, 1877, E. S. Pervier and Miss Eleonora F. Hockett, both of Des Moines,

Ia.

New Hampshire papers please copy.

KIPPAX—WOOD—At the residence of W. H.
Wood, the bride's father, at Oak Park, Ill., Oct.
18, 1877, by the Rt. Rev. C. E. Cheney, John R.
Kippax, M. D., and Miss Martha Ellen Wood, of
Oak Park.

DEATHS

days, son of Michael and Margaret Lorden, 198 Ewing-st. Funeral Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 11 a. m., from the Holy Family Church, and thence by care to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited.

BECKER—Oct. 21, of heart disease. Elizabeth, wife of John Becker, aged 58 years and 9 months. Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 1 p. m., from house No. 1390 Butterfield street. Friends of the family are invited. CRONE-On the 21st inst., Margaret, wife of Funeral on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock p.
a., from her late residence, 455 Park avenue.
arriages to Graceland.

PERVIER- At Mineral, Irl., Oct. 17, 1877, after protracted suffering from typhoid fever, Edwin S. Pervier, whose age was 25 years and 4 months, Pervier, whose the protracted suffering papers please copy. ARMSTRO laughter of E. L. and Mattie Armstrong. MALL—Oct. 20, 1877, Mrs. Sarah J. Hall at the

HALL—Oct. 20, 1877, Mrs. Sarah J. Hall at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. C. Galbrath, 67 Oakwood boulevard, whence remains will be taken to Baltimore for interment.

15 Baltimore papers please copy.

STANLEY—Oct. 22, John H. Stanley, aged 8 years 2 months and 15 days, and Thomas B. Stanley, aged 4 years and 6 months, children of W. N. and M. L. Stanley.

Funeral from residence, 354 West Randolph street, Tuesday, Oct. 23, at 1 p. m., by cars to Rosehill. HANFORD—Oct. 22, at his residence, 81 South Morgan street, Edward Payson Hanford, aged 33 HANFORD—Oct. 22, at his residence, 31 South Morgan street, Edward Payson Hanford, aged 33 years. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday) at 2 p. m., from St. Patrick's by carriages to Calvary. please copy.

GOODKIND—Oct. 22, 8 p. m., Leopold Goodkind, beloved son of Edward and Hannah Goodkind, at their residence, 216 Fulton street, aged 8 years.

GOODWIN—In Hartford, Conn., Oct. 8, Jonathan Goodwin, Jr., of Chicago, and Mrs. J. G. Batterson, of Hartford.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICANS. There will be a meeting of the Eighth Ward Re-publican Club this evening, at 8 o'clock, corner of Harrison and Sangamon streets. All members re-

UNION VETERANS. The North Side Union Veterans will meet this evening at Klare's Hall.

CLOTHES-CLEANING. Your Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRor CLEANED and REPAIRor CLEANED and REPAIRor CLEANED and REPAIRlet, at tribing expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK &
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REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS,

Tuesday, Oct. 23, 9:30 a. m. An Important Showing Seasonable Goods, G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES

Wednesday, Oct. 24, at 9:30 a.m. Manufacturers are calling for money, and we shall sell the finest line of seasonable goods yet offered this season, including Rubbers,

Sucker Boots, Rochester, Philadel-

phia, and New York goods in large variety. Sale prompt. Catalogues ready Monday. GEO, P. GORE & CO.,

68 and 70 Wabssh-av. On Thursday, Oct. 25, at 9:30 o'clock.

Parior suits in velvet, rep, terry, haircloth, cotalins chamber sets, marble and wood top tables, wainut bet teads and bureaus, fancy easy chairs and rockers of the state of G. P. GORE & CO Auctioneers,

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Wednesday Morning, Oct. 24, at 10 o'clock, Fine Parlor Suits, Pier Glasses, Etagre, Oriental Chairs, Dining-Room Furniture, Chamber Sets in Black Walnut, Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Kitchen Furniture, China and Glass Ware, together will everything requisite for housekeeping-all nearly new. Also, a fine Pianoforte.
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Regular Furniture Sale Saturday morning, Oct. 27, at our Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. By RADDIN & CLAPP, Large and Attractive Auction Sale

Boots, Shoes & Rubbers TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1877. Sale peremptory, to commence at 10 o'clock prompt. This sale will embrace full lines of desipathe and seasonable goods in quantities to suit parchasers.

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